1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO		
3	THIS CENTED OF THE CO.		
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,		
5	Plaintiff, v. Docket No. 12-2039-FA		
6	San Juan, Puerto Rico		
7	THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO, et al., January 14, 2022		
8	Defendants.		
9			
10	STATUS CONFERENCE		
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE FRANCISCO A. BESOSA,		
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.		
13			
14	APPEARANCES:		
15	For the United States of America: Mr. Luis E. Saucedo, Esq.		
16	U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW		
17	Washington, DC 20530		
18	For the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the		
19	Puerto Rico Police Department: Mr. Gabriel A. Penagaricano, Esq.		
20	Mr. Rafael Barreto-Sola, Esq. Cancio, Nadal & Rivera, LLC		
21	403 Munoz Rivera Avenue San Juan, PR 00918		
22	ALSO PRESENT:		
23	Mr. Alexis Torres-Rios, Secretary		
24	Department of Public Safety		
25	Mr. Rafael Riviere-Vazquez, Sub-Secretary Department of Public Safety		

1	APPEARANCES, Continued:
2	Mr. Arturo Garferr-Croly, Special Assistant to Secretary, Department of Public Safety
3	Mr. Miguel Candelario-Piniero, In-house Counsel Department of Public Safety
5	Ms. Maria Del Mar Ortiz-Rivera, Esq. Governor's Representative
6	Colonel Antonio Lopez-Figueroa, Commissioner
7	Puerto Rico Police Bureau
8	Colonel Juan Rodriguez-Davila, Associate Commissioner, Puerto Rico Police Bureau
9	Captain Carlos Figueroa-Ortolaza, Director, Reform
LO	Office, Puerto Rico Police Bureau
L1	Mr. Jose Vazquez-Rivera, In-house Counsel Puerto Rico Police Bureau
L2	Dr. Juan Carlos Rivera-Vazquez, Director, Technology
L3	and Communications Bureau Puerto Rico Police Bureau
L4 L5	Mr. John Romero, Monitoring Team
L 6	Ms. Denise Rodriguez, Monitoring Team
	Mr. Scott Cragg, Monitoring Team
L7	Mr. Hipolito Castro, Jr., Monitoring Team
L8	Ms. Merangelie Serrano, Monitoring Team
L9	Mr. Donald Gosselin, Monitoring Team
20	Mr. Luis Hidalgo, Monitoring Team
21	Mr. Al Youngs, Monitoring Team
22	Mr. Roberto Abesad-Aguet, Esq.
23	Mr. Rafael Ruiz, Monitoring Team
24	Mr. Javier Gonzalez, Monitoring Team
25	Ms. Rita Watkins, Monitoring Team

1	APPEARANCES, Continued:
2	
3	Dr. Alejandro Del Carmen, Special Master
4	Mr. Thomas Petrowski, Assistant Special Master
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25	Proceedings recorded by stenography. Transcript produced by CAT.

2 WITNESSES: PAGE 3 None offered. 4	1		I N D E X	
EXHIBITS: None offered. None offered. None offered. None offered. Respond to the state of t	2	WITNESSES:		PAGE
5 EXHIBITS: None offered. 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	3	None offered.		
6 None offered. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	4			
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	6	None offered.		
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1	San Juan, Puerto Rico	
2	January 14, 2022	
3	At or about 9:30 AM	
4	* * *	
5	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Civil case 12-2039, United States	
6	of America v. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This is a	
7	civil hearing, status conference.	
8	Representing the government, Luis Saucedo.	
9	Representing the defendants, Gabriel Penagaricano and Rafael	
10	Barreto-Sola.	
11	THE COURT: Good morning to everyone, and thank you	
12	for coming. I just want to go through the list of people who	
13	the Commonwealth has indicated are here.	
14	Mr. Torres, Secretary Torres, are you here? Would	
15	you please stand?	
16	SECRETARY TORRES-RIOS: (Raised hand.)	
17	THE COURT: Thank you.	
18	Mr. Riviere, are you here?	
19	MR. RIVIERE-VAZQUEZ: (Raised hand.)	
20	THE COURT: Thank you.	
21	Mr. Garffer, are you here?	
22	MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Present, Your Honor.	
23	THE COURT: Thank you.	
24	Mr. Candelario?	
25	MR. CANDELARIO-PINEIRO: Present.	

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THE COURT: Thank you.
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 2
              Ms. Ortiz?
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              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Raised hand.)
              THE COURT: Welcome back.
 4
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Good morning. Yes. Thank you.
 5
              THE COURT: Colonel Lopez, Commissioner Lopez?
 6
 7
              COMMISSIONER LOPEZ-FIGUEROA: (Raised hand.)
              THE COURT: Thank you.
 8
              Colonel Rodriguez-Davila.
 9
              COLONEL RODRIGUEZ-DAVILA: (Raised hand.)
10
              THE COURT: Thank you.
11
              Captain Figueroa, Carlos Figueroa.
12
              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: (Raised hand.)
13
              THE COURT: Thank you.
14
              Attorney Jose Vazquez.
15
              MR. VAZQUEZ-RIVERA: (Raised hand.)
16
              THE COURT: Thank you.
17
              And Dr. Juan Carlos Rivera.
18
              DR. RIVERA-VAZQUEZ: Here.
19
20
              THE COURT: Thank you.
              Okay. Anybody that I missed?
21
22
              Okay.
                     Thank you.
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              Representatives for the monitor. Mr. Romero, are you
    here?
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              MR. ROMERO: Yes, Your Honor.
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1		THE COURT: Ms. Rodriguez, Denise?
2		MS. RODRIGUEZ: (Raised hand.)
3		THE COURT: Mr. Cragg?
4		MR. CRAGG: Yes, Your Honor.
5		THE COURT: Mr. Hidalgo?
6		MR. HIDALGO: (Raised hand.)
7		THE COURT: Mr. Youngs?
8		MR. YOUNGS: Yes, Your Honor.
9		THE COURT: Mr. Castro, Hipolito Castro, are you
10	here?	
11		MR. CASTRO: (Raised hand.)
12		THE COURT: Ms. Serrano?
13		MS. SERRANO: Good morning, Your Honor.
14		THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin?
15		MR. GOSSELIN: Good morning, Your Honor.
16		THE COURT: Attorney Abesada?
17		MR. ABESADA-AGUET: Good morning, Your Honor.
18		THE COURT: Mr. Rafael Ruiz?
19		MR. RUIZ: Good morning, Your Honor.
20		THE COURT: Mr. Javier Gonzalez?
21		MR. GONZALEZ: Good morning, Your Honor.
22		THE COURT: Am I missing anyone from the Monitor's
23	Office?	Yes, ma'am.
24		MS. WATKINS: Rita Watkins.
25		THE COURT: Oh, Rita. Thank you.
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MS. WATKINS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And the Special Master's Office, Mr. Del
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     Carmen?
              MR. DEL CARMEN: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And Mr. Petrowski?
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              MR. PETROWSKI: Good morning, Your Honor.
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 7
              THE COURT: Thank you. Everybody's here.
              Well, I called this hearing, because, as you know,
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     this case -- when Judge Gelpi was appointed to the Circuit,
 9
     this case fell in my lap, and the juvenile institutions case.
10
     And I just wanted you to see who I was, and get a status
11
     conference of where we are today in the case.
12
              There's one thing that I'd like to get out of the
13
     way, and that is the Commonwealth's request that the Special
14
    Master's invoices be filed publicly. Am I correct,
15
    Mr. Penagaricano?
16
              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. That is correct.
17
              THE COURT: Mr. Del Carmen, do you have any problem
18
    with that?
19
              MR. DEL CARMEN: No, Your Honor. No objection.
20
              THE COURT: Your invoices will be filed publicly, and
21
     I will ask the clerk to remove the restrictions of those that
22
2.3
     had been filed with restrictions recently.
              Okay. The other thing that I'd like to get out of
24
25
     the way is a matter that concerns me.
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Mr. Garffer, are you here?
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 2
              MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Please approach the podium.
 3
              Now, the first thing that Judge Gelpi told me when
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 5
     this case fell in my lap was that you said that you knew me,
     and that you had worked for me.
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 7
             MR. GARFFER-CROLY: (Nodding head up and down.)
              THE COURT: Did you say that?
 8
              MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Yes, Your Honor. I mentioned in
 9
     the past I did work for you, about 32 years ago.
10
              THE COURT: About what?
11
              MR. GARFFER-CROLY: About 32 years ago at Adsuar,
12
    Muniz & Goyco. I worked as a paralegal.
13
              THE COURT: Thirty-two years ago.
14
             MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Yes, sir, give or take.
15
              THE COURT: I don't remember that at all.
16
             MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Yes, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Okay. But your -- I don't think you
18
    mentioned that when you said that you had worked for me, that
19
     it was 32 years ago. To the extent --
20
              And, Mr. Saucedo, are you here?
21
              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: That Mr. Saucedo thought about asking me
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     to recuse myself. Is that correct, Mr. Saucedo? That's what
     Judge Gelpi told me.
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MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, I think at the time we --
 1
 2
     when we were meeting the new Commonwealth administration, I
 3
     think in one of the --
              THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Saucedo.
 4
              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, sir.
 5
              THE COURT: The use of the mask makes it difficult to
 6
 7
     understand what you're saying unless you stand -- bring the
    microphone closer to you.
 8
              MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, when we met the
 9
     Commonwealth -- the new administration last year, that remark
10
     was made at one of our meetings. I think when we're meeting
11
     new counsel and there's new personnel, I think we're always
12
     looking for potential conflicts, and trying to resolve those
13
     as quickly as possible.
14
              In this case, we did not see a need for that.
15
     it as just a passing remark for Mr. Garffer.
16
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Garffer.
17
              MR. GARFFER-CROLY: Yes, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, but I don't remember you
19
     working for the firm that I worked for before I became a
20
     judge.
21
              All right. The way I was thinking of proceeding with
22
     this hearing was to allow the monitor, Mr. Romero, or whoever
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     he designates on his staff, to give a narrative of where we
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     stand on issues that he has indicated he should talk about.
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Once Mr. Romero finishes, we will do this issue by issue, and we will allow the Commonwealth, through Mr. Penagaricano, to respond. And I would request Mr. Saucedo to respond on behalf of the United States, and I will ask Mr. Del Carmen if he has anything to add. So, Mr. Romero, the floor is yours. Thank you, Judge. MR. ROMERO: MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, if I may? THE COURT: Yes. MR. PENAGARICANO: Just before we go into that --THE COURT: Microphone, please. MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you. Just before we go into the issue-by-issue part of the hearing, we request permission from Your Honor if you would allow the secretary of the Department of Public Safety to address the Court briefly, and also the commissioner of the Police Bureau to do the same as well in some brief introductory remarks to the Court. THE COURT: Not right now. MR. PENAGARICANO: Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Romero, go ahead. MR. ROMERO: Good morning, Your Honor. Good morning, Your Honor, and those present today. On Monday, December 20, 2021, the office of the Monitor submitted its fifth report, CMR-5, to the Federal Court. During the period covered in the

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report, April through September of 2021, the monitor determined that PRPB had made some measurable progress towards complying with the mandates of the agreement along with reaching various levels of compliance in some areas. However —

THE COURT: Please speak a little slower for the court reporter's benefit.

MR. ROMERO: Yes, Your Honor. Sure.

However, a numbers of areas continue to lag behind. Your Honor, if I may, I would like to briefly identify those areas that are lagging in identifying what should be PRPB's pathway forward.

The general area of use of force, PRPB's inability to validate its use of force numbers has been a recurring problem that has been identified in all the monitor's previous reports. The CMR-5 reporting period, PRPB continues to lack a mechanism to validate its report of use-of-force incidents, and the number of use of force in those incidents.

Midway through the reporting period, PRPB IT division developed and introduced a protocol that requires officers' input use of force information directly into the Global Technology Enterprise, GTE, system, thereby eliminating the handwritten use-of-force reports. PRPB expectations were that the system would produce accurate use-of-force numbers. However, as of yet, PRPB has not reached its objective. The

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technology is functional, but the process needs to be refined through additional training and improvement of accountability. And as of now, PRPB utilizes multiple sources to track use-of-force incidents. However, in many cases, the information is inconsistent.

PRPB's IT unit reports it is working with the Bureau force investigation unit to rectify the issue, the latter having been designated as the official source for reporting use-of-force numbers to the Bureau. Until that time, PRPB still lacks a mechanism to verify the accuracy of reported use-of-force numbers to the public.

Another area of concern is the Force Investigation
Unit, FIU, and the Commissioner's Force Review Board. Given
the workload, the monitor implied the FIU unit is understaffed
and lacking in some necessary training. While PRPB has
provided additional training to FIU investigators in the areas
of force investigation, its investigators lack sufficient
training in investigating intentional firearm discharges by
its members.

This was brought to PRPB's attention by the Monitor's office in our previous reports. Nevertheless, the development of the training continued to lag.

Another area of concern is the failure of FIU to complete their investigation in a 45-day time frame, as outlined in the agreement and Bureau policy. In the period

covered by our latest report, FIU completed only 11 percent of 1 their investigation in the prescribed time frame. However, it 2 3 should be noted there are some external issues outside of the control of FIU, which the monitor identified in its report, 4 which contributed to delay of completion. The CFR Review 5 Board, which is Commissioner's Force Review Board, which 6 7 evaluates investigations conducted by FIU, have also failed to complete their investigations in the time frame outlined in 8 the agreement and Bureau policy. 9 Responding to behavioral mental crisis issues --10 THE COURT: Well, wait. Wait. 11 12 MR. ROMERO: Okay. Wait. Let's allow Mr. Penagaricano to THE COURT: 13 respond to your statements as to use of force. 14 Mr. Penagaricano. 15 MR. PENAGARICANO: From here is okay? 16 THE COURT: Yes. Bring the microphone close. 17 MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 As Mr. Romero indicated there is a new system 19 implemented. It was implemented in the middle of the period 20 corresponding to the CMR filing, which is the last report. 21 That new process, new protocol, which is web based as opposed 22 to manual, culminated in August of last year, the period that 2.3 the CMR-5 finished in September. CMR-5 recognizes that, in 2.4 25 that period, the monitor couldn't comprehensively evaluate the

new system, but that it did spot checks.

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It tried to verify the new system, and use different streams of data to see whether the new system was providing reliable data. The results of those spot checks, as the CMR-5 reveals, is that there were inconsistencies. Later in the year, the reform office has been working through those glitches, and, also, I know that the DOJ, through Mr. Saucedo, also pointed in a recent visit to the island that he also found some inconsistencies, and that they were pointed out to the reform office. And the reform office is actively working to solve those issues.

The path forward is that we believe that it's getting better, because we're addressing the inconsistencies, and that probably by the time of the CMR, the period -- the CMR-7 period, which starts in March or April of next year -- of this year, I'm sorry, the results will really start to kick in. So we believe in the new plan, and we feel that is a good path forward to consistent, reliable reporting of use-of-force incidents.

THE COURT: Has the Monitor seen this plan?

MR. PENAGARICANO: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Has the Monitor seen this plan?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes. I mean, there has been presentations on the plan, and the communication between the parties is daily as to what's being done in the reform

office.

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THE COURT: Communications, daily communications, but is there a plan in writing that the monitor has seen?

MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, we've worked with the IT section. They've made presentations relating to the new program, and its effect. However, at this point it's not up and running yet. At this point, we are the accurate -- PRPB received validated use-of-force numbers, but they haven't presented how they're going to roll out this plan in terms of the program.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Saucedo.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. It's a major concern that the Commonwealth has consistently provided inaccurate information on use of force to the Monitor. At this point, in this case, that should be something that's very basic, and I think part of --

THE COURT: Inaccurate information in what sense?

MR. SAUCEDO: The Commonwealth is unable to provide

an accurate number of use of force to determine the universe

of cases that the Monitor must sample to determine whether

something is in compliance. So the Monitor's not looking at

100 percent of the incidents. He's trying to draw a

representative sample.

THE COURT: I don't think he has time to look at a hundred percent of the incidents. That's why he has to cherry

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pick, you know, to see -- take from here, pick from there, to see if the system is in some sort of compliance.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. The Monitor's not looking at 100 percent of the incidents. He needs to draw a representative sample, a random sample, but for that the original data set needs to be reliable. If there are cases that are missing from that, the Monitor's not going to draw a representative sample, and we're not going to know whether, when he looks at ten percent, that that really is representative of the entire use of force.

The problem we've seen is that the agency has put the solution for force reporting mostly on the force -- IT bureau. There is a big part that the IT bureau plays. They designed the information system, but it's not an IT bureau problem. This is a supervision problem.

The Commonwealth has indicated that there is a crisis in the number of supervisors in the field. You can have the best system out there that's designed and ready to be implemented, but if you don't have the resources, the equipment, and the supervision, that's a huge problem. That needs to be part of the solution. Not just the IT applications that are being developed, but also the supervision and training that goes along with that.

THE COURT: I believe Mr. Romero is going to cover supervision and management and IT. I believe Mr. Cragg is

going to cover the IT.

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Mr. Del Carmen, do you have anything to add?

MR. DEL CARMEN: Just a brief comment, Your Honor.

valid, really no conclusions can be made from it.

We share those concerns as well, and at the end of the day, if the data is not present, if it's not reliable, if it's not

So I think at the end of the day our position will be as it was before, that the focus should be and will continue to be IT/data for this to advance. So we concur, Your Honor, and you'll hear throughout the day today some of our observations.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Romero.

What would you suggest at this time that can be done by the Commonwealth within the next 30, 60, or 90 days?

MR. ROMERO: Well, Your Honor, I think that they need to develop a plan. The system can work. They've made demonstrations to us, but there needs to be another layer put in there where there has to be someone responsible for validating those numbers by comparing them and ensuring that they match the other information.

Right now, currently, PRPB provides the use-of-force numbers by going out to four different locations from radio control, from the operations, field operations, from FIU, and they're using four different sources. It should be one source for use-of-force numbers.

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Now, you may want to cross-check that with other sources of information to verify that it's accurate, but it should be one source of information. It should be the GTE system. Currently, all use-of-force systems have to be --THE COURT: Just to make the record clear, would you state what GTE stands for? MR. ROMERO: General -- it stands for the -- it's part of the CAD system, where all the reports --COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, Counsel. Part of the what system? MR. ROMERO: It's part of the CAD system. called Global Technology, but it's part of the CAD system. Correct? MR. CRAGG: Generally speaking, it's a database. MR. ROMERO: The database. So that information, no longer are reports being generated handwritten, where they can be lost, be misplaced. The information is in the system, so that is the way to go, but PRPB needs to ensure it's utilizing one system to validate its use-of-force numbers. You can crosscheck it with other information to make sure that you're not missing anything, but that should be the source of information for PRPB. And it should be somebody responsible to make sure on a daily basis that use of force that takes place throughout the island, Bureau wide, is in that system and it's accurate.

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The issue becomes a problem, for instance, if there's a use of force, there may be one or more officers who used force in that incident. And in many cases, what we're seeing, use of force indicates one officer, but later on we find out in that incident there were several officers who used force, so the numbers are not consistent with the force that is in the report.

MR. ROMERO: I think, Your Honor, that we assign a proposal for PRPB to develop a plan to address the discrepancies in tracking and reporting of use of force, and submit it to the Court within 30 days. The plan should outline both interim and long-term changes, improvements to address this issue, implementation, training, new policies related to the reforms, and adjustment to the technology, and application to reconcile the different sources of data.

THE COURT: Mr. Penagaricano, can you do that in 30 days, present that plan? I'm not saying you have to resolve everything that Mr. Romero has stated, but we need a plan.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. Within 30 days, we will provide --

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So within 30 days, the Commonwealth will develop a plan to address the discrepancy in tracking and reporting of use of force, as Mr. Romero has indicated. The plan should outline both interim and long-term

changes, improvements to address the issue. In other words, 1 2 implementation of training on the new policies, and related 3 forms and adjustments to the technological applications to reconcile the different sources of data which Mr. Romero has 4 indicated exist. 5 Now, what I would like you to do, Mr. Penagaricano, 6 7 is to send a proposed plan for Mr. Romero and Mr. Del Carmen. They will take a look at and meet with you and whoever you 8 think they should meet with, Mr. Torres, Colonel Lopez, 9 whoever, and make whatever changes need to be made, if any, to 10 your plan. And provide it to the Court by the end of -- by 11 February 28, okay? 12 MR. PENAGARICANO: Okay. 13 THE COURT: That way everybody has seen it, 14 everybody's happy with it. And prepare a plan and a proposed 15 order to that effect, okay? 16 17 MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. First, one, 18 within 30 days present to Mr. --19 MR. PENAGARICANO: Right. 20 THE COURT: You know, discuss it among yourselves 21 with Colonel Lopez, with Secretary Torres, with Deputy 22 2.3 Secretary Riviere, whoever you want to discuss it with, 2.4 Ms. Ortiz. Present that proposal to Mr. Romero and Mr. Del 25 Carmen for their comments. You both should meet then, and

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     come to an agreement as to what you're going to present to the
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     Court by the end of February. Okay? Is that okay?
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    proposed order. All right?
              MR. PENAGARICANO: We will do that, Your Honor.
 4
     Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, if I may, there's another
    part of use of force.
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              THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.
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              Mr. Saucedo also may have some comment on that.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: We will include him as well.
11
              THE COURT: And you all can meet however you want to
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    meet, whether personally, by Zoom, by video telephone
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     conference, however you want to meet, to present a plan that
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     everybody agrees to to the Court by the end of February.
15
     Okay?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
18
              Mr. Romero.
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              MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, another section of the use
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    of force is responding to behavioral and mental health crises.
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     Currently, the PRPB has only certified crisis intervention
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     officers in the area of command of Arecibo, where it conducted
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     a pilot project that concluded in November of 2020. The
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     project was deemed to have been successful. However, the
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expansion to other area commands has not taken place.

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PRPB reports they have assigned a CIT coordinator to each of the 13 areas, and subcommand identified prospective CIT officers. However, to date, no additional CIT officers have been trained and certified.

The Monitor's office took a strong position on this issue due in part because of the relatively high number of cases involving Ley 408 court orders, which is involuntary commitment. In many of these cases, officers resorted to using tasers or other non-lethal weapons to bring the person under control. This is not to say that if a CIT officer was placed in that situation, they would not need to resort to using force to bring the person in crisis under control. However, given their advanced training, it's likely in some of these situations the officer could minimize the force needed to bring the person under control.

And, Your Honor, that concludes the comments on use of force.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So let's -- this is a subtopic of use of force --

MR. ROMERO: Yes.

THE COURT: -- having to do with behavior and mental health crisis issues. Mr. Penagaricano?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I mean, there's a pilot project program

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in -- that has been very successful in Arecibo, and I think
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     what the monitor is saying is that it should -- it should
     start with the other regions.
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              I mean, there are CIT officers in each region, are
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     there not, Mr. Romero?
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              MR. ROMERO: There are coordinators assigned to the
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 7
     13 areas. However, in some of the area commands, they've
     identified prospective CIT officers.
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              THE COURT: Have they been trained?
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              MR. ROMERO: They have not been trained as of yet,
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11
    no.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Again, for the record, what is
     CIT?
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              MR. ROMERO: Crisis intervention teams.
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, Mr. Penagaricano.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, there is no
16
     controversy about the expansion program. The intention has
17
     always been to do, I'm sorry, the expansion towards all of the
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     areas of the island. Now, the process is complicated. You
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     need to do the calling, then the training, and it has taken
20
     definitely much longer than expected; but the plan remains the
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     same, full expansion, and it's in the process.
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              THE COURT: All right. What I'm -- have you seen
    this plan, Mr. Romero?
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             MR. ROMERO: Yes, I have, Your Honor. In fact, I've
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had conversations with Captain Figueroa and the Commissioner as well. And, initially, the plan was to roll it out over the course of two years. Once we indicated this should be rolled out island wide, PRPB agreed. And we've been working together on that, but we just need to move it faster. But it is going to be island wide in a two-year period of coverage, having it rolled out.

THE COURT: As part of the plan that you -- I'm sorry. Mr. Saucedo, anything?

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. I agree with Mr.

Penagaricano that there is -- that the Commonwealth has

indicated that it plans to expand CIT, the crisis intervention

team, to all areas. It's important to have that resource.

These are your first responders who should be --

THE COURT: Have they provided you a date when they will expand this?

MR. SAUCEDO: Well, we have not seen a plan that would include dates with timelines. And what we would ask, Your Honor, that would be included as part of this plan is an actual evaluation of the pilot program that took place in Arecibo. That has not been done. I think anecdotally we know it was a success, because people were selected as CIT officers and trained. But we don't know whether we improved outcomes.

The whole purpose of crisis intervention, of having a specialized team of first responders, is to decrease injuries

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to officers and to people in crisis, to improve outcomes, to connect them to services, to not resort to use of force, to try and deescalate. Those goals have not been evaluated so that we know it worked or did not work in Arecibo, and we learn from those lessons, and take them and apply them to other areas.

So we know that the Commonwealth has agreed to put out a call for more officers and to train them, but do we really know that the way that it worked in Arecibo is the way it should be modeled in other areas or expanded to other areas?

So, Your Honor, we would respectfully ask that the plan that the Commonwealth develops on this, that would include timelines, also would include evaluation of the program, the pilot program that took place in Arecibo.

THE COURT: Who would conduct this investigation?

MR. SAUCEDO: Well, Your Honor, that is a good

question, because the -- it has not already been done, because the Commonwealth lacks that capacity.

THE COURT: Well, that's why I asked.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. We could come up with a plan working with the Monitor to work with them to identify that. We --

THE COURT: You're saying that the Monitor and its staff would do the evaluation?

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MR. SAUCEDO: I think the Monitor could help in putting together the evaluation and the plan, but it should be done by the Commonwealth.

THE COURT: No. I understand that. I understand that, but you indicate that they don't have the wherewithal to do it.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So who's going to do this evaluation? Will they have to hire someone?

MR. SAUCEDO: I think that needs to be part of the plan. If they can identify resources that they have to do this evaluation, then they should go with that. If they don't have them, then they should bring those resources in. This should be an independent evaluation of whether this program worked or not.

THE COURT: Well, if it's independent, it can't be in-house.

MR. SAUCEDO: Well, Your Honor, if it's -- if it's contracted, that's one possibility. Perhaps there are -- there are other law enforcement agencies that have crisis intervention teams that are community advocates who push for these types of interventions. There are people who can help and assist PRPB in accomplishing this. We have brought an expert on CIT to help in developing the curriculum. We could bring that resource to help put together a team that would

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evaluate, not even doing a deep dive into CIT, but at least knowing what worked and what didn't. Let's get some good take aways from what the experience was in Arecibo, and apply them in other areas. We're committed, Your Honor, to bring an expert to assist the Commonwealth in getting that done.

MR. DEL CARMEN: Your Honor, this is a clear example of how data affects the lives of the every day citizen. And I will just simply say that in the United States right now, across the U.S., we're finding that the CIT trained police officers are not only necessary, but they're critical. But there are other cities across the U.S. that are actually training all personnel, not just a few, but all police personnel on CIT-related services. In fact, Mr. Penagaricano and I worked on another project recently evaluating the CIT component. So, you know, I think we are not months but years behind in this process.

My suggestion to Your Honor is -- and we'll be happy as special masters to also facilitate, you know, not only the component of the evaluation, but also help out as best as we can, as I know that that's been part of our original charge as well. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Penagaricano, let me know if this is possible.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.

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MR. PENAGARICANO: Sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me tell you what I think.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Would it be possible to identify persons within the police bureau, maybe persons from Arecibo who've already been trained, or external persons who, along with the expert that Mr. Saucedo has indicated, and the expertise that the special master indicates that he can -- that he can grab onto, provide an evaluation of the Arecibo pilot program; and can that be done in 30 days?

You tell me. I'm open to other suggestions, but I think that what Mr. Del Carmen says, that we are lagging in this, is true.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, we'd be happy to try to identify those resources. I don't know the answer right now to the question, but we will be, as always, more than happy to sit down with all parties and try to come to a solution.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PENAGARICANO: I was going to say, Your Honor, as you know, to my right side is Captain Figueroa, who is an officer of the Bureau, he is the director of the reform office, and just a minute ago he asked me whether he can address this Court on this very same issue and provide some

feedback.

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THE COURT: Okay. Sure. Captain Figueroa, go ahead.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Good morning, Your Honor.

I want to start with the use of force and the --

THE COURT: Wait. Captain, please remember your comments are being translated for the record, so the interpreter -- you may have to go slower so that the interpreter can get everything on the record. Okay? Go ahead.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: We want to address the matter of the use of force and the quality of the data. As soon as the Commissioner arrived at the Puerto Rico Police, he met with the Federal Monitor, with yours truly, and the technology bureau. As a result of that meeting, the Commissioner immediately ordered to develop the complaints card, which is the one that commences any incident in the Puerto Rico Police, and the understanding is that, from now on, the Monitor would verify the use of force through the complaints card.

When the Monitor makes the visits, he's checking the complaint cards at the command center, which is the one that was agreed with us, but he also tends to radio control, to check on a system that had been done temporarily and that needs to be eliminated. When he visits the other unit, which is the one on investigations of use of force, he's arriving to

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investigate -- to review a module that's on investigation of the incidents of use of force with a limited jurisdiction.

And, to explain, that division investigates within the Puerto Rico Police level fours, abuse of force, which is the highest level of classification for use of force or use of force performed by an officer who has a rank of lieutenant or higher. And so we're talking about that the quality of the data is not reliable. However, when we look at the discrepancy, the Monitor talked about 11 cases. Out of those 11 cases, we need to be clear on the following: The complaints card is the first thing that has to be filled in in order to continue with the process. Therefore, it is a place where there will be a certain assured quality of data. When he visits the divisions of use-of-force investigation, the quality of the data will not be reliable because of the following:

As I said, that jurisdiction is limited, and he needs to wait for the investigations of level force that are not level one, that are level two and three, to reach the office of investigation of use of force, so that they can account for that. And so what I want to clarify with this is that we do acknowledge that there have been discrepancies, but we have identified the problem and we are working to seek solutions; and that the Monitor, as well as the United States Department of Justice, need to take in consideration that changes in

technology do not happen one day after another.

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The United States Department of Justice very responsibly, as they've always done, retained an expert who visited us from the Los Angeles police. The Los Angeles police is a body that has over nine thousand police officers. So if we look in the United States jurisdictions, aside from New York and Chicago, it's the third largest, setting Puerto Rico aside. Their technology unit has more than 200 employees. The Puerto Rico Police Bureau technology division has 11 employees and two contractors, and, as opposed to Los Angeles, where there are nine thousand, in the Puerto Rico Police, there are 12,000 employees.

THE COURT: When you -- excuse me. Excuse me, Captain Figueroa.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: And they know --

THE COURT: When you say nine thousand employees in Los Angeles and 12,000 employees in Puerto Rico, are you talking about sworn officers?

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Sworn officers in Puerto Rico would be approximately about 11,386, more or less.

THE COURT: So what you're saying is that there are over 2,000 more sworn officers in Puerto Rico than there are in Los Angeles, and yet Los Angeles has 200 individuals who work with this and you only have 11?

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: So as to the second 3 subject --THE COURT: Wait a minute. Before you go into that 4 second item, it would seem to me, Captain Figueroa, that 5 everything that you said should be part of what you discuss 6 7 with the Monitor and with Mr. -- with the Special Master as part of the development of this plan, this plan that I have 8 requested, that you meet with the Monitor and with the Special 9 Master, and whoever else you think is necessary, to develop a 10 proposal, so that everyone can be on board with this plan, so 11 that it can be presented to the Court by the end of February. 12 Is that okay, Mr. Penagaricano? 13 MR. PENAGARICANO: It will be, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And thank you, 15 Captain, for what you indicated. 16 Now, what about the other item on behavioral and 17 mental health crisis? 18 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Yes. I want to state 19 clearly that the finding that the Monitor makes as to the two 20 years for the expansion of the CIT program was a draft that 21 was in the document 628 that is --22 THE COURT: General Order number --2.3 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: General Order No. 628, 24 25 which is the one that establishes the crisis intervention

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System. But in conversations with the Federal Department of Justice and the Monitor, we changed it to one year, but we want to state for the record the following: The challenge of the expansion of the crisis intervention team is that in order for policemen to be part of the crisis intervention team, it is done through a job posting notice, and they need to comply with certain specific requirements.

THE COURT: You mean the officer has to?

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: (Remarks in Spanish.)

THE COURT: I understand, of course.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: He needs to meet some requirements, and even after applying, he needs to go through an interview, because not everyone qualifies.

THE COURT: Of course. I understand that perfectly.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: So the two job posting notices that have been issued to be able to fill in the positions in the 13 police areas, the Monitor has knowledge of, just like the United States Department of Justice. And we've informed that we have first selected the coordinators in the 13 areas, the applications of the candidates have been received. We have some challenges in some areas where the amount of candidates is not enough. Without counting on that -- now we're going to start with the interview process, in order to then go through a 40-hour training period. And that is being done, and it takes time.

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THE COURT: All right. So right now I am not immediately concerned with the timeline. What I am concerned is with the evaluation of the pilot program in Arecibo. I mean, the evaluation may pass with flying colors, or there may be areas which either you yourself, the Police Bureau, or the Monitor, or the Special Master may think should be addressed. So what I was trying to tell Mr. Penagaricano is that along with the plan to address the discrepancy of use of force, meet with the Monitor, meet with Mr. Saucedo, meet with the Special Master, identify within the Police Bureau who in your view is capable of conducting an independent evaluation of the Arecibo pilot program.

And Mr. Saucedo indicates that he has an expert as to this. The Special Master has indicated that he has -- he can have personnel available to assist in this evaluation. So, Mr. Penagaricano, meet, have everybody meet, and provide the names of persons with their expertise that could be members of this evaluation program. That's all I need. That's all I want right now.

MR. PENAGARICANO: We will do that.

THE COURT: And once you have that, you agree on who will be on this evaluation team, then provide it to the Court by the end of February. Is that okay, Mr. Romero?

MR. ROMERO: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Saucedo, is that okay

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with you?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Del Carmen?
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              MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So let's do that.
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              So I am sure that talking with Captain Figueroa, or
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 7
     talking with Colonel Lopez, you already know, in Arecibo, who
     is a person or the persons who are -- who appear to be
 8
     qualified to participate in this evaluation team, all right?
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     Once I get that from you, I will set a timetable to complete
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     the evaluation, and, based on that, we will act.
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              Is that okay with you, Mr. Penagaricano?
              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, it is, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
                                 Thank you.
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              MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, if I may just add a point?
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     There is a -- Dr. Del Carmen brought up a training for all
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     officers on CIT. PRPB does have a course that they provide to
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     all their officers, an eight-hour course, so it's a modified
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     course, but all officers are to receive training on CIT in the
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     eight-hour course.
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              THE COURT: All right. So -- yes.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, could I clarify that?
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              THE COURT: Excuse me. Mr. Saucedo, when you say all
    officers, all 11 thousand officers?
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              MR. ROMERO: They haven't got to that number yet, but
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they are training people on an eight-hour course.
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              THE COURT: Eight-hour course. But the CIT officers
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     will go through a 40-hour course.
              MR. ROMERO: Correct, to be certified as CIT
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     officers.
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              THE COURT: So how many do you think -- well, I don't
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 7
     know the size of each one of these regions, but how many do
     you think, how many coordinators do you think should be in
 8
     each region?
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              MR. ROMERO: Depending on the size, Your Honor, if
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     you use Arecibo as the program, they have 15 CIT officers.
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              THE COURT: No coordinators?
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              MR. ROMERO: One coordinator for each area, yes.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Now, Captain Figueroa I think
14
    makes a good point. These people have to be initially
15
     evaluated to see if they have the wherewithal to be CIT
16
     officers.
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              MR. ROMERO: Correct. I agree, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Not everybody can be a CIT officer. I
19
     think all police officers can be --
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              MR. ROMERO: Trained.
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              THE COURT: -- trained, as you indicated, in this
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     eight-hour training, but I don't think everybody is going to
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    be qualified to be a CIT officer and receive the 40-hour
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     training. Do you agree?
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MR. ROMERO: Yes.

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THE COURT: So one thing that you may want to do,
Captain Figueroa, and Mr. Penagaricano, is start identifying
which officers, once you start your interviews, are available,
are qualified to be CIT officers and receive this 40-hour
training.

Captain Figueroa, how many have applied?

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: I can get that number for you, to be responsible.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Are you satisfied with the amount of applications?

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Well, I assume that there are some areas that, to start with, they just have three or four, which are few, but there are areas like Mayaguez I have -- I understand Mayaguez has around 18.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's one thing that you may want to coordinate with the Monitor, and Mr. Saucedo, and Mr. Del Carmen as to how many applications you have. Let me ask this, just for my knowledge. How long -- assuming that you have however many applications you have right now, how long will it take you to interview these people, determine that they can be -- and just determine that they can be CIT officers?

I'm not counting the 40 hours of training. I'm just saying, okay, this gentleman here, Juan Perez, or whatever his

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name is, is qualified to be a CIT officer and is interested in being a CIT officer.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Well, I would have to check that number for you, because it all depends, first, on the amount of applications that there are, and also the committee, evaluating committee, they have other duties that they need to perform. And also they are moving to the different areas so that the officers don't have to move themselves.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. SAUCEDO: If I may just address crisis intervention teams, the Consent Decree does require that every officer get this basic eight-hour course on recognizing signs and symptoms. It's basically "what is mental illness." But the specialized unit of CIT officers is -- part of their -- part of why they work is because they're the dedicated unit that should be called when you know that someone's in crisis. Sometimes we don't know, and an officer arrives and needs to be able to at least tell signs and symptoms. But once -- you know, you should be calling that CIT-trained officer to handle the situation.

And these are people who develop expertise over time. These are some of the most difficult cases that officers

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encounter, people who are seeing things, or might be threatening suicide, or threatening harm to themselves, and you really do want the right people who are interested in being in this difficult situation to be called out for these situations. So we know and understand the importance of selecting the right people to do this.

In some cases you need to provide some level of incentive, because people are being called to take some of these more difficult cases. I think that might be a recruitment issue that PRPB might be facing and should consider. I think, again, that's something we could get from the CIT people in Arecibo, to find out how that worked out for them, and whether the experience met their explanations. And if we can incentivize this and see other officers who have this skill -- not everybody is cut out to be a CIT officer.

THE COURT: No, I understand.

MR. SAUCEDO: But whoever has the interest and skill to be in the group.

MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, may I add to what Mr. Saucedo said?

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

MR. ROMERO: Sure.

THE COURT: You make a good point, and that should be part of your meeting to establish this team or commission or whatever you want to call it that would conduct the evaluation

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of the Arecibo program. Okay?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Romero.
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              MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, I agree with Mr. Saucedo, a
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    point that we saw in doing our evaluations with CMR-5, we
 5
     looked at a number of abuse of force -- it was a random sample
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 7
     of the entire six-month period, and in many of those cases,
     they were Ley 408, which is an involuntary surrender. And we
 8
     think those are the cases that would -- PRPB is aware of that
 9
     case, and someone has to be taken into custody, involuntary
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     surrender, that should be assigned to a CIT officer. And
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     that's why we see the need to have the CIT officers trained
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     throughout the entire island, so that they work each bureau.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Well, I know that, and I think
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     that's what everybody has said.
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              MR. ROMERO: Right.
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              THE COURT: But right now what I need is the
     evaluation of the Arecibo program.
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              MR. ROMERO: Exactly, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Next topic, please,
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    Mr. Romero.
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              MR. ROMERO: The next topic would be IT, and I defer
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     to our subject matter expert, Scott Cragg, to address the
     Court and provide an update based on CMR-5.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cragg, please -- okay.
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you -- so what I will need is once you have an evaluation team
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     ready, present it to the Court with a proposed order to
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     appoint the team. Okay.
              Mr. Cragg, please. Are you going to use slides?
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              MR. CRAGG: I can talk through the slides, Judge, if
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    we --
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              THE COURT: Can we, Mr. -- can we get the slides on
    the monitor?
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, Judge, but he needs to hook
 9
     up the computer with our system.
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry.
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: He needs to hook up the computer
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    with our system.
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                         Okay. See if we can do that.
              THE COURT:
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, Judge, but I'm going to call
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    the expert.
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              THE COURT: Let's do this. We're going to call our
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     IT person, so before we go through -- until we receive this,
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    we get this guy to be able to put your computer onto our
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     system, Mr. Romero, could you address supervision and
20
    management?
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              MR. ROMERO: Sure, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Ah, here. He came quickly.
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              Mr. Cragg.
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              MR. CRAGG: Good morning, Your Honor, Scott Cragg, to
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talk to you about information technology and provide you with 1 2 a status update. 3 THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Cragg. I just want to know whether it's on every monitor. 4 All right. Go ahead, Mr. Cragg. 5 MR. CRAGG: Again, good morning, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Please speak loudly and into the microphone. 8 MR. CRAGG: What I would like to do for you today, 9 Your Honor, is provide you with a status update since our last 10 update to you on the 8th of November. I'd also like to add 11 additional comments. 12 THE COURT: Bring the microphone a little closer to 13 you. 14 MR. CRAGG: I'd like to add additional comments with 15 regard to topics raised with regard to the action plan, as 16 well as the data remarked on by Captain Figueroa. And I'll 17 get to those while I go through these slides. 18 Just reminding everyone, in addition to the 19 information technology itself, what the Consent Decree also 20 requires is the collection and maintenance of data, 21 documentation, and implementation of compliance with the 22 agreement requires performing ongoing performance improvement, 2.3 and that takes the use of the data. So when we talk about 2.4 25 information technology, it's one piece of a larger mosaic, if

you will, that leads to compliance.

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Information technology is a foundation on which compliance can be achieved, but it's only one part. This is in addition to the scope of the paragraphs in the Consent Decree, 218 through 223. That first bullet, "shall develop protocols for selecting and analyzing information," we heard a little bit about that today just recently with regard to the discussion between -- about the use of force data, and also referring to Captain Figueroa's comments, which I'll get to. But first the update I wanted to provide you with.

Since the 8th of November, PRPB has continued to provide coordinated demonstrations, and "coordinated" is the key word there. Through a collaboration with the monitors, we've been able to target specific demonstrations. What's very important about this is technology exposes the processes in play. Technology is only responsive to the behaviors that we exhibit.

The good news, there are still three substantially compliant technology systems that we've observed. This represents a revision to the data provided to you in November, which now includes Kronos. It's not a trend upwards. It's a level trend, because Kronos was missed at that time. The good news is, to the credit of the bureau of technology, there is some substantially compliant technology available at PRPB today. There's also partial compliance with some of the

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systems. The trend is from five to ten. The key of that is to acknowledge and recognize that the criteria changed between November and this day such that we've applied a more liberal criteria for partial compliance, thereby raising from five systems in November to ten systems as of today. But that is -- it's critical to note that it's because of a change in the criteria. All right?

What's important here is, in the next bullet, under terminology, the key word is adequate. While there is technology available today in the PRPB, the question remains as to its fullest adequacy. An example of that is the last bullet on this page, the police training and management system.

In November, we acknowledged that PTMS was partially compliant, and encouraged by what we were told and began to see. Yet this month, just two days ago, while in Aibonito, one of the monitors had the opportunity to evaluate PTMS in an operational setting. During that demonstration, which was very important, we realized that sufficient content is missing from PTMS. So while it is partially usable, and that's the good news, agents can see some of their records, the transcripts of the training that they've been able to receive, the content of training materials does not exist at this time. So the demonstrations are critical, and they must continue.

What's unfortunate about this case with PTMS is we've

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now been able to find out, seeing an operational demonstration in the field rather than a demonstration at headquarters, that it is not as accomplished as we thought it was in November.

End-to-end compliance, the first sub-bullet underneath has not yet demonstrated --

THE COURT: What is end-to-end compliance?

MR. CRAGG: Thank you, Judge. I will explain.

Operational implementation in policing situations that we have observed during these demonstrations is not in control. Comments made this morning about use of force points to that. What we know is that while there is technology available today, the bureau of technology has provided systems and applications for use. Data that should be extracted and should be inputted and then extracted into those systems is not consistent. And we've heard that from Monitor Romero.

We've also heard that from Captain Figueroa.

And on that point, I acknowledge that the data that exists in form 126.2 is not the same as the data that we see in radio control, but critical in this, as monitors, we do not generate the data. Only PRPB does that. And when that occurs, that by definition points to the fact that there is inconsistency in the data. That data is produced by PRPB, and if the data is consistent -- inconsistent, you risk data corruption.

And so when I say end-to-end compliance, while you

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have technology, what is also required is collection of data, the analysis of that data, and the transformation that stems from understanding that data. Where there is inconsistent data, you cannot be on the path to the truest transformation whereby you use that path to make change.

With regard to the last bullet on the page, Your
Honor, PRPB has achieved some technological success, and it
continues to be more promising than it had been a year ago or
24 months ago; but, unfortunately, PRPB will continue to
struggle due to the lack of resources they have. Again,
pointing to Captain Figueroa's comments, we've seen in the
seven years, nearly seven years that I've been in Puerto Rico
on this Consent Decree, continuous lack of resources available
to complete technology, design technology and adapt
technology. We know that to be true. And, in fact, his
comments this morning agree with that.

Now, I recognize that there are law enforcement agencies across the United States and in other countries with as many or more agents, and with larger IT divisions. That, to me, points more to the investment at PRPB in its assets and its resources than it does the comparison of Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York, and other agencies with PRPB. The investment resources to proper technology and capabilities sits solely with PRPB, and we've seen continuously that the bureau of technology does not have enough financial resources,

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does not have access to program managers, does not have access to subject matter experts in sufficient quantities to make strides in technology adaptation. That solely resides with PRPB.

So with regard to Captain Figueroa's comments, I cannot disagree. He's accurate, they do not have the resources, and have not applied the resources to achieve this compliance with the Consent Decree.

With regard to the last bullet on the bottom, I think it's very important, building backwards instead of forward. The bureau of technology is doing the best that they can to build systems and tools that reflect who they were, but as transformation proceeds, they must build forward to who they want to be. As long as they are building what they have known, not what they need to be, they will struggle with what is called technology debt. And that means technology proceeds forward, threats proceed forward, and that debt, that distance between what they are capable of achieving today versus what is necessary in the future will continue to accrue. They must have the resources that they need to make progress.

This highlighted area here is another key area. We tend to focus on the bureau of technology when we talk about the availability of technology and those solutions. The best of technology solutions reflect the processes in place that are being executed. While the bureau of technology continues

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to provide technical solutions, what we are seeing in the demonstrations now is that there is inadequate process reengineering that involves the way PRPB does its policing functions. Again, building backwards instead of building forwards.

And the United States Federal space, the requirement before spending information -- spending resources funding on information technology systems requires that processes be reengineered to what they should be, rather than what they are, so that investments are made looking forward, not backward. I see no evidence at this point in time whereby PRPB has had access to reengineering experts to help them optimize their processes. Again, a deficit that they have in their skill mix.

On the subject of the action plan that was raised, I give kudos to Puerto Rico for making the effort to develop action plans, but I would ask the following, Your Honor:

Based on the action plans that I've seen in the past, some of which I have commented on, and I have commented on this in the past, in their action plan, as they deliver by the 28th of February, as you've indicated, the action plan must have costs identified, schedule and performance identified. What will be the cost to execute that plan? What will be the schedule for them to achieve and accomplish successful ends, and the performance points to the tasks required to execute that plan?

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Your Honor, without resources, without that definition, without those distinctions, a plan is just an illusion. Without an end state, without a goal, without parameters, it's an idea. An action plan must have, at minimum, cost, schedule and performance, so that their progress can be measured against the plan. Otherwise, it's an idea. My commitment to you, sir, is to contribute to their efforts to develop this plan, and provide my comments through the Monitor to the Court by the end of January to assist Puerto Rico in development of that plan. THE COURT: So what you're saying is that you want to be a part of the meeting that's going to take place between the Commonwealth, the Monitor, the Department of Justice, and the Special Master in order to develop what I have requested? MR. CRAGG: Yes, sir. I feel that's my obligation. I make that commitment to the Court. THE COURT: All right. I think that's as far as we Do you agree? can go now. MR. CRAGG: Yes, sir. I do. THE COURT: Okay. MR. CRAGG: With those -- at this point, sir, those are the end of my comments, and I'm available for questions. THE COURT: Mr. Penagaricano, can Mr. Cragg be added to this group that you're going to establish in order to

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present a plan by the end of January?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Cragg this.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.
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              THE COURT: It seems to me, and I think Captain
 5
     Figueroa will agree, that your area, IT, is the lynchpin --
 6
 7
              MR. CRAGG: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: -- to go forward in this case, and the
 8
     reform.
             Am I correct?
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              MR. CRAGG: I would agree with that, sir, yes.
10
              THE COURT: Without IT, and without the information
11
     that IT can provide, the officers, like you said, we're not
12
     going forward. Am I -- is that what I understood from your
13
    presentation?
14
              MR. CRAGG: Yes, sir. With technology, all of the
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    members of PRPB can become more effective. Their time can be
16
    made more useful. In addition, the consistency of
17
     information, knowledge, and data that comes from these
18
     technology systems, when available, when correct, establishes
19
     credibility and understanding of the situation, the
20
     environment that exists. Technology can greatly improve
21
     effectiveness, efficiency, and credibility. I believe that as
22
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     an IT professional today.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Penagaricano, what
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    Mr. Cragg there indicated, and what his submission will be
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when you meet, what his proposal would be is to include in this plan cost, if that can be determined --

MR. CRAGG: Yes.

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THE COURT: -- schedule and performance.

MR. CRAGG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I am extremely concerned with what Captain Figueroa said, that the Bureau only has 11 people working in information technology and two contractors, whereas other police departments of similar size have, you know, ten times as many, and more. I know that there's a problem with budget, and that's true throughout, but there's one thing that you have to remember, Ms. Ortiz has already heard this. The defendant in this case is the Commonwealth. That means that every single agency in the Commonwealth has to assist the Police Bureau in getting this police reform done, and that includes budget.

So you may want to include in this group someone from the Office of Management and Budget, and someone from the Fiscal Oversight Management Board. I know that Ms. Ortiz can knows that there is a person within the fiscal overseeing -- Oversight Management Board that deals with the juvenile institutions. I don't know if they have someone there that deals with the police reform.

So it may be a good idea, and maybe, Ms. Ortiz, you can bring this up, to have the Fiscal Board identify someone

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     who would help getting the funds necessary, not only for IT,
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     but for other matters. And we will get to those other
     matters, because I don't -- without funding, no reform can go
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     forward, so you have to get the help from these people.
 4
              If they give you any problem, let me know, because
 5
     the Monitor is here to help, Mr. Del Carmen is here to help,
 6
 7
     the Monitor's staff, including Mr. Cragg, is here to help, and
     I'm here to help get this thing going forward. If you feel
 8
     that any agency is putting road blocks before you, you let me
 9
     know, especially with budgetary issues.
10
              I feel that the safety and security of this island is
11
     the most important thing that the government has in its hands.
12
     Without safety or security, you can't have anything else. And
13
     I -- you know, that's my opinion. Other people may have other
14
     opinions.
15
              But, Commissioner Lopez, do you agree that safety and
16
     security is the primary function of the government?
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              COMMISSIONER LOPEZ-FIGUEROA: That's right, Your
18
    Honor.
19
              THE COURT: See what I mean. Captain Figueroa, do
20
    you agree?
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22
              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Yes.
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              THE COURT: I'm sure Mr. Torres also agrees.
    Mr. Torres?
2.4
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              MR. TORRES-RIOS: Yes, Your Honor.
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of any government, and so that's why I think that you should get someone from the Office of Management and Budget, and not someone who can just say, oh, yeah, I've got to go upstairs to see what's going on. You know, someone who can make decisions. Could be Mr. Blanco himself. I don't know. Or someone that he can delegate to help you get the money necessary to get this -- right now we are talking about IT. I mean, I know that the Bureau, Captain Figueroa, has been very clear on this. You cannot deal with just 11 people. You need probably a whole lot more to get -- you know, qualified and trained people to get this thing running.

So, Mr. Cragg, and I don't know who else Mr. Romero wants to include in this team, I don't know who you want to include in this team to get something done, that everybody's on board, including Mr. Saucedo, by the end of January.

Mr. Saucedo, anything on IT?

MR. SAUCEDO: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Penagaricano.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. I think we've been able to have a productive relationship with the Commonwealth throughout this process, because there's a shared view of what constitutional reform is. It's not just the Commissioner issuing an edict and just expecting that everyone's just going to follow it. It's giving the personnel the tools, equipment,

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guidance and training that they need to be successful. But it's also about implementing systems of accountability, so that PRPB can detect problems early and fix them, and not rely on the Monitor, who looks at a sample six months later, to come back and tell the PRPB, you have this problem. You need to fix it. Your arrest reports are going --

THE COURT: In other words, you have to be proactive instead of reactive.

MR. SAUCEDO: That's exactly right, Your Honor.

And data is the way that PRPB becomes -- using data to manage is what PRPB needs in order to be successful in this process. They need to -- the Monitor's doing six-month evaluations the same way every six months. And what we expect is that every snapshot we see compliance moving incrementally, 30 percent, 40 percent, but for that you need to be able to measure progress. And if PRPB doesn't have the tools to be able to measure, not for the Monitor, but for itself, that's a big problem.

The Commonwealth recognized this, and brought in -THE COURT: Well, let's put it this way. Let's put
it this way. The Bureau recognizes it. I'm not exactly sure
whether other agencies in the Commonwealth recognize it for
whatever reason.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. I mention that because the Police Bureau hired --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Torres, I'm including you as someone who recognizes what has to be done.

MR. TORRES-RIOS: (Nodding head up and down.)

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MR. SAUCEDO: The New Orleans Police Department has been successful in moving its reform process along, because it learned that they need to know what the Monitor wants to know to determine compliance. Because PRPB's in a position to fix it first, not the Monitor when he looks at it afterwards, so that's why it's just such a key part of that.

The United States brought the chief information officer of the City of Los Angeles, who also oversaw the reform, technology reform at the Los Angeles Police Department. We also brought on the retired chief operations officer, a lieutenant who knows how these systems need to work. The Los Angeles Police Department went through a Consent Decree process just like this. It took them 12 years, but the CIO came in --

THE COURT: Well, we have two years to go.

MR. SAUCEDO: We're hoping to make as much progress as we can. The reason we brought these people in is because they encountered the same problems PRPB encountered. They came halfway through and found it was a Frankenstein of IT modules and systems and databases that people kept. Someone needed to stop what was happening, take a time out, develop a

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    plan, get the right people on board, and then start to
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     implement, because that is what's going to happen, it is --
     PRPB is going to be in the same situation two years from
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     now.
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              THE COURT: Can that be done in the next 30 days?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: I think, Your Honor, with the
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 7
     assistance --
              THE COURT: Let's put it this way. What can you do
 8
     in 30 days?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: I think what we can do in 30 days is we
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     can plan -- PRPB does not have right now the capacity to build
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              They -- we were going to brief the Court at side bar
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     of three critical issues that are happening, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: And that's because there's a skeletal
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     crew at the IT bureau, with 11 people who have to try to keep
16
     the lights on and manage at least ten systems that are going
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     to transform the agency. It's impossible. We've hit a wall,
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    Your Honor, with IT, and something needs to change. And I'm
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     worried if we just develop a plan with the existing resources
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     available at PRPB, we're not going to be successful.
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              So the plan should at least identify what PRPB needs,
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     the expertise it needs to be able to develop a plan and move
     forward.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Can you do that, Mr. Penagaricano?
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MR. PENAGARICANO: I'd like to make some remarks 1 briefly. 2 3 THE COURT: Of course. MR. PENAGARICANO: The IT discussion we're having 4 5 today, Your Honor, has been the object of very similar discussions in all of the hearings that we had last year, in 6 7 May --THE COURT: I know. 8 MR. PENAGARICANO: -- July, September. And we agreed 9 with the deficiencies, and it is a challenge. And in the 10 first part of last year, there was a data gap analysis 11 prepared, a comprehensive report addressing IT deficiencies 12 which everybody agreed with. And the Commonwealth started the 13 process to -- the contracting process of the experts, of the 14 company that will come and implement all of these systems. 15 THE COURT: So you're ahead of the game. 16 MR. PENAGARICANO: So -- and we are here to inform 17 the Court and the parties that even though obviously we 18 recognize that the contracting process has taken longer than 19 everybody expected, it is virtually going to be concluded. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. PENAGARICANO: That process. And that is a 22 fundamental change in the entire reform process regarding 2.3 IT. 2.4 25 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, it seems to me

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that you have a lot to contribute when you meet.
 1
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.
              THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Saucedo, you wanted
 3
     something to be at side bar.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: We can do that now.
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 7
              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. I would like Captain Figueroa --
 8
              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- and Commissioner Lopez to come
10
     forward, also.
11
              (Bench conference held.)
12
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lao, Ms. Solis, this is
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     just for these people. Okay.
14
              THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
15
              THE COURT: Okay. First of all, (Remarks in
16
     Spanish.) Mr. Saucedo, go ahead.
17
              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, of course.
18
              THE COURT: Wait a minute. What is the best way to
19
     do this? We'll have someone here?
20
              THE INTERPRETER: They won't be able to hear at side
21
    bar, but we need to get the feed here.
22
              THE INTERPRETER: We can hear it.
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              THE INTERPRETER: The only problem is we need other
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     people who have the other headsets --
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That's what I mean. Let's not have the
              THE COURT:
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     headsets. Let's have someone here who can translate, okay,
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     for Captain Figueroa's benefit, and anybody else who needs
     translation.
 4
              Go ahead.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: In the course of visiting the police
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 7
     precincts with our IT expert, we found three significant
     critical needs in the field. The first is a lack of radios.
 8
     It's unacceptable that officers are going out on patrol
 9
     without radios.
10
              THE COURT: Ms. Ortiz. Ms. Ortiz, come forward.
11
12
              (Whereupon Ms. Ortiz-Rivera joined the bench
     conference.)
13
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA:
                                 Yes.
14
              THE COURT: Thank you.
15
              Start again.
16
              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Because I know Ms. Ortiz knows about
18
     this.
19
              MR. SAUCEDO: We brought an IT expert from the Los
20
     Angeles Police Department to tour the precincts here in
21
     October and November, and in the course of asking about
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     whether there were computers to access forms, we learned that
     officers didn't even have a radio to go out on patrol.
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              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Okay.
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MR. SAUCEDO: It's unacceptable at this point that officers are having to go out on patrol without a way to communicate if they need help. In some cases, officers have a radio in their car, but when they're going together, or if they need to get out for foot pursuit, they just lose police communications. They have to many times rely on their personal cell phone to communicate. So this goes back to, you know, we're trying to build a vision for the future in IT, but we can barely keep the lights on. So that's one issue, just the lack of radios. And I think the contract and procurement process, I think it's all getting in the way, and I think it just needs to be a priority goal for all of us, everyone has access to a radio. Not everyone needs a radio. Access to a radio. THE COURT: Okay. Now, I indicated the defendant here is the Commonwealth, and I mentioned OMB and the Fiscal Board. Now, what Mr. Saucedo says I think we'll also get --Ms. Ortiz, this is why I brought you here. You should also get your human resources person. (Remarks in Spanish.) MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Remarks in Spanish.) THE COURT: Whatever the -- the name is long. MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Well, it's very difficult to pronounce. CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: (Remarks in Spanish.) MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: I always mistake --

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THE COURT: And the General Services Administration,
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     because they're the one who purchased. And I think you have
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     to get them involved in this process, and I think you have to
     tell them that the Court has already indicated Commissioner
 4
     Lopez is in agreement, Captain Figueroa is in agreement,
 5
     Secretary Torres is in agreement that the primary purpose of
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 7
     government is to provide safety and security to its people.
     And one of the things that officers need in the field are
 8
     radios, and I think that everything has to be -- you have to
 9
     do everything possible to get these radios as soon as
10
    possible.
11
12
              How many radios are we talking about? You don't
    know?
13
              MR. SAUCEDO: (Shaking head from side to side.)
14
              THE COURT: Because I know --
15
             MR. SAUCEDO: They had a purchase order for 2,000.
16
             MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Recently it was approved.
17
              MR. SAUCEDO: 2,000 --
18
                                 There are many, many radios --
              MR. PENAGARICANO:
19
              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: There are 2,000, and
20
    there are three purchases that are being done --
21
22
              THE COURT: Okay.
2.3
              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: -- that are being worked
2.4
     on.
25
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Including with batons, also.
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THE COURT: Is batons part of it? 1 2 MR. SAUCEDO: Well, it's really more the radios. MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: But the whole --3 THE COURT: Include the batons. Fine. But what I 4 need for you is to get -- put the fear of God into these 5 people. 6 7 MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Yes, Your Honor. We already have started that, yes. 8 THE COURT: Because it's important, like Mr. Saucedo 9 says, if the police are in their patrol cars, and they come to 10 a situation that both have to leave the patrol car, they don't 11 have any communication, and they need it. They have to have 12 that. So you have to impress upon the Office of Management 13 and Budget, the Fiscal Board, the General Services 14 Administration, and your -- maybe not human resources for this 15 particular thing, to get the ball rolling. I think it's --16 and I think Secretary Torres and Commissioner Lopez and 17 Captain Figueroa agree, you've got to get this thing -- these 18 radios to the -- into the field as soon as possible. 19 All right. Can you do that? 20 MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Your Honor, we already have been 21 making inroads in that. Isaias Sanchez, the General Counsel, 22 2.3 has contacted both Karla Mercado and Blanco to tell them that is what's going on. 2.4 25 THE COURT: Can you hear her?

COURT REPORTER: (Nodding head up and down.) 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: And to coordinate a meeting with 3 them to request the two people for Correction with the other 4 case. But I told them also, with the police reform, we would 5 also need help, so that's in the works. 6 7 THE COURT: But --MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: And --8 THE COURT: -- not only does it have to be in the 9 works, it has to be critical. 10 MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Yes. We need names of people who 11 can explain the process and can --12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, there are two quick issues 14 in addition to that. PRPB stores all of its critical data of 15 complaints on a server in headquarters. It needs to be cooled 16 or the equipment will melt, the hardware will melt. They have 17 two cooling units. One is broken. The other is hanging by a 18 string. If that cooling system breaks down, a lot of the 19 Commonwealth -- PRPB's critical information will be subject to 20 loss. 21 This was brought to the Commonwealth's attention 22 2.3 months ago. I visited Tuesday, and it's still the same way. There are fans -- the IT bureau isn't -- they don't do the 2.4 25 purchases, so they have -- they brought in some cooling fans,

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but that is not appropriate for the critical data that the police has in these systems. So that's the other issue.

The third issue, Your Honor, is that PRPB's hardware and software for its firewalls will expire January 17, in four days — in three days. This means that PRPB's data will be open to the public, and the firewalls that are set up internally to keep people from accessing critical information will be gone. We raised this with the Commonwealth also months ago. And this is why we are saying I think we need to at least keep the lights on. Right? We are talking about creating a vision for the future, but these are critical needs that just cannot wait.

THE COURT: What do you suggest?

MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, I think there is a plan that we're talking about, but these need to be in the front burner. I think in ten days -- and I spoke to Mr. Garffer, who did say to me that they're fixing this, but there is no plan B for the firewall. And so I think within ten days the Commonwealth should indicate where it is in terms of providing the security needs to this critical data.

MR. PENAGARICANO: And, Your Honor, it is in the front burner, and it has been in the front burner the minute Mr. Saucedo informed the Commonwealth for the first time a couple months ago as being -- as a result of the items. The three items are in the same category. They have been

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addressed, followed up incessantly to try to get the radios
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 2
    purchased, the firewall purchased, and the cooling units
 3
    purchased.
              THE COURT: Well, that's what I mean, because it's
 4
 5
    been on the front burners so long, they're probably burned.
              MR. PENAGARICANO: We understand the problem.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: (Remarks in Spanish.)
              MR. PENAGARICANO: And we have been in communication
 8
     even last night about this, and about pushing and pushing to
 9
     try to get that out.
10
              THE COURT: Ms. Ortiz.
11
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: Yes.
12
              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Yes.
13
              THE COURT: Excuse me, Captain Figueroa.
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              I don't mean the radios, but the cooling unit and the
15
     firewall.
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17
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: I think those were approved last
     week.
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              THE COURT: But you need that quick.
19
              Captain.
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              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: The purchase order for
21
     the firewall came out yesterday. The buyer was sent the
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     purchase order, so there's no problem.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Great.
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              CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: We're expecting it to be
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installed this weekend.
 1
              THE COURT: Now, Monday's a holiday, so --
 2
              MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, there is no room for
 3
    slippage. What we have heard is that there's a drop dead
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 5
     expiration date when these systems will shut down, which is
     January 17th.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Which is Monday, which is a holiday.
              MR. SAUCEDO: Opening up the systems to
 8
    vulnerability.
 9
              MR. TORRES-RIOS: If I may?
10
              THE COURT: Yes, sir.
11
             MR. TORRES-RIOS: Once we go out and this is done, I
12
    will make sure Commissioner Lopez will get --
13
              THE COURT: Okay. Get it done by Monday, because not
14
    everybody will know what you're doing.
15
             MR. SAUCEDO: Or you'll have to shut down your
16
17
    systems.
              THE COURT: And your firewall. You need to fix the
18
    air conditioner. You've got someone to get the firewall done.
19
    And you need these radios. Okay?
20
             MR. TORRES-RIOS: Yes, sir.
21
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              (Bench conference concluded.)
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25
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, gentlemen, and
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Ms. Ortiz. It seems that what Mr. Saucedo has brought to the attention of the Court will be resolved relatively quickly.

Mr. Romero, supervision and management, please.

MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, supervision and management is one of the most important areas in the agreement. How to provide the link between PRPB's leadership and the rank and file, first line supervisors that are key to instituting reform and changing the culture of the Bureau. Currently, PRPB's reporting a serious shortage of first-line supervisors, sergeants, and no greater has an impact been felt than in the area of patrol supervision.

During a site visit conducted by the monitor's office, we have found many precincts and districts where there were no patrol supervisors. This lack of supervision has put PRPB in noncompliance with the agreement, which requires a ratio of one sergeant to every eight agents. With no promotions to the sergeant's list in place, PRPB will be faced with the task of having to take steps to reshuffle supervisory assignments in order to mitigate the problem. And this has an impact on morale in the department as well.

Another area of concern, during the pandemic, and a temporary suspension of virtual training, many supervisors have not received their 40 hours of in-service training.

Further, PRPB needs to ensure that its training addresses issues raised relating to supervisory duties and performance.

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PRPB's inability to complete its early intervention system has also significantly impacted its usefulness to the supervisor as it relates to personnel under their supervision. PRPB currently is using an EIS application, seemingly as a case management system, rather than intervention system, enacted to improve supervision and accountability.

Currently, EIS is under development, and is not available for use by supervisors in the field. PRPB should continue to develop the platform, so that supervisors can utilize information stored in the EIS. This will make EIS an effective supervisory tool that addresses potential problematic behavior in a timely, non-punitive manner.

Again, while PRPB has demonstrated progress in CMR-5,

this report also represents a turning point for PRPB.

Continued progress is contingent on PRPB implementing
necessary steps outlined in our report to achieve compliance.

Your Honor, we proposed a timeline for PRPB to develop a plan
to address staffing shortages and a staffing allocation issue
within 30 days. The plan should include initial steps to --

THE INTERPRETER: Your Honor, may the interpreter request that counsel slow down for the interpreter?

MR. ROMERO: Okay. Do I need to repeat any part of this?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, please. A few words back.

MR. ROMERO: All right. Since the last part? I'm

sorry.

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THE INTERPRETER: Yes, Counsel.

MR. ROMERO: Okay. The monitor's office proposes a timeline for PRPB to develop a plan to address staffing shortages and staffing allocations issued within 30 days. The plan should include an initial step of updating the V2A study on staffing allocation. The plan should also include the necessary steps PRPB will take to move forward with promotions, especially the rank of sergeant.

THE COURT: Again, what is -- would you indicate what V2A stands for?

MR. ROMERO: V2A is a study that was conducted. It determined that PRPB had the right personnel and -- throughout the department. It was an extensive study, and it provided an -- issued a report that PRPB was to follow. In that report, it indicated for the first five years the ratio of sergeant to police officers was one to ten, but after five years, and we're beyond the five-year mark obviously, it should be one to eight.

PRPB, I know they've had a lot of mitigating circumstances regarding retirements and people leaving, but that is a critical role in the Police Department at the rank of sergeant. It is the person who has most interaction with those officers out in patrol, and it's critical that that position, that supervisory position be filled and there's

1 someone out there in that capacity. 2 THE COURT: Now, I understand that there's been a 3 problem in providing or giving the exam, the promotional exams for officers to become sergeants, especially during the 4 pandemic, when it was given virtually, when there was cheating 5 involved. Correct? 6 7 MR. ROMERO: I'm sorry, Your Honor? THE COURT: I understand that there's been problems 8 in giving the promotional exam, especially for officers to 9 become sergeants, and that that was complicated by the 10 pandemic, when the exam was attempted to be given virtually 11 and there was cheating involved. 12 MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, the problem with the issue 13 of virtual training, Your Honor, didn't have anything to do 14 with those. 15 THE COURT: All right. I misunderstood that. 16 Mr. Penagaricano. 17 MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. By the way, V to 18 A is the name of the company that did the studies. Vision to 19 Action. 20 THE COURT: Vision to Action. 21 MR. PENAGARICANO: Correct. 22 Your Honor, this topic of supervision, it's -- in our 2.3 humble opinion is one of the other key components of the --2.4 25 THE COURT: Bring the microphone closer to you,

please.

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MR. PENAGARICANO: This topic of supervision and management, in our humble opinion, is, together with IT, some of the most important topics in the entire reform process, because the same as with IT, it touches the different -- all the other areas. In other words, trying to get better at this topic will help improve, at the same time, in the other areas.

And we've been discussing this issue about the supervision deficiencies and shortages within the Bureau for a period of time. Even so, that -- in the hearing last September, both plaintiffs and defendants met to file a joint motion on another issue that had a bearing on the supervision deficiencies within the agency, and there were motions written about it for both sides, so this is a well-briefed issue about the deficiencies in supervision within the agency.

The path forward, as we envision, I think we'd like to inform the Court about two -- I would say two key developments. One of the developments is that like a week ago, on January I think the 3rd of this year, there was an internal communication finally designating the members of the new board that will oversee the identification, testing, et cetera, of all the officials, from agents to different ranks, up to sergeant. So that board had not been composed. It has been composed.

The Bureau, Captain Figueroa and his team are working

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on the manuals, the regulations of that board, how they will
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     actually execute these promotions, and it will be submitted to
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     the Monitor, and the Special Master, and plaintiffs for review
     and final approval. I think the implementation of that board
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     after it's finally approved in this case will have a direct
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     impact, at least to begin solving this deficiency problem
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     within the agency.
              THE COURT: When can that be done?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: I think, by earlier conversations
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    with Captain Figueroa, I think that as soon as early February
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     all of the documentation about this board and how it will
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     operate, the regulations about it, will be submitted under
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    paragraph 229 for the parties for review and comment.
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              THE COURT: Is that okay with you, Mr. Romero?
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              MR. ROMERO: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: The only other thing I want to
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     state --
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              THE COURT: Wait a minute.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: I'm sorry.
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              THE COURT: I think that's a good idea, to get this
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    plan done and submitted to the Monitor and whoever else by
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     early February. Let's say February 10th. Okay?
              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Saucedo, anything?
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that sound like something that can get this ball rolling?

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor, although I do want to provide a little bit of background here in that the Vision to Action staffing study that was done under the Consent Decree was an important part of making this reform palatable to the rank and file, because their point of view was why are we going to get all these additional responsibilities when there's not enough of us to do this.

The Vision to Action staffing studies was the first time that PRPB ever did a workload allocation staffing study. In other words, you're not just allocating resources where you think you need them. It's where you have a need based on the workload for each of those units.

THE COURT: Now, that was done 12 years ago. Is it still good today?

MR. SAUCEDO: Well, Your Honor, the staffing study was done and issued in 2018.

THE COURT: Oh, I see.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. And what the contractor did for PRPB was create a staffing model, so that they could keep up with it. So what the contractor did was identify those units that lacked officers, and those that needed more, so that you can redistribute on an ongoing basis. They created this model. They trained personnel at PRPB to maintain it, so that when people left, you subtracted them.

When people came in, you added them.

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That was not maintained, so the human resources crisis that the Commonwealth told this Court in a filing is true, but it was known since at least 2018. And not only was a study done, there was a staffing plan based on that study. And what PRPB committed to do was to use that staffing model. They committed to promote new officers, because they knew that they were going to be short supervisors. They committed to civilianize the police officers — there are many police officers doing clerical work. They're mechanics, they drive tow trucks, you know. You cannot —

THE COURT: Well --

MR. SAUCEDO: Well, Your Honor, part of the strategy to address the staffing needs --

THE COURT: To that extent --

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To that extent, it's much easier to have -- to have and train a civilian to do clerical work.

Well, mechanical -- being a mechanic, it would cost to train a sworn officer.

MR. SAUCEDO: That's correct, Your Honor. The cost of training and equipping a sworn officer, versus a civilian who could check data, do quality control, prepare reports -- a lot of that work is being done at the field level by sworn officers, and so part of the strategy that PRPB told us in

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2018 was that they were going to civilianize and bring in more civilians to take over those administrative duties.

Finally, Your Honor, improve technology to make work more efficient. So all of these do go hand in hand. So where are we? We understand the Commonwealth committed to reintroduce this staffing model, and so that's a good step.

And I think that could be included in the implementation plan that's due.

The other thing is promotions. The Commonwealth told us they need to identify funding to promote these officers.

It's hard for us to believe that there's so many -- that they're counting hundreds of vacancies, but we don't understand how they could be called vacancies if they don't have the funds. These are supposed to be funded positions that need to be filled.

So there may be a resource issue at play here that needs to be resolved, but, Your Honor, I think that the plan is the first step, I think, in trying to figure out where we are right now and where we need to go with this.

THE COURT: Would what you suggest be part of the plan that Mr. Penagaricano says can be proposed by February 10th?

MR. SAUCEDO: I think yes, Your Honor. I think the Commonwealth can tell us by February 10th which of the 2018 strategies they were going to implement are continuing to be

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pursued and which they've abandoned. And if they've abandoned one of these strategies, what else they're going to do to try to fix this problem.

THE COURT: Can you do that, Mr. Penagaricano? Can you do that, what Mr. Saucedo said?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. By February 10th.

Mr. Del Carmen, is there anything you have to add on this issue of promotions?

MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor, we do. I wanted to bring to the Court's attention the fact that some months ago, the Court ordered the special master's office to work on what we call a career path. A career path is simply a way to advance police officers to the next rank. Oftentimes in policing we have found in the academic literature that across the board we promote good patrol officers to not be so effective sergeants, because they lack the training, they lack the mentoring, they lack the ability to grow. And so the Court recognized that and asked us to put together, with the input of U.S. DOJ, the Monitor's office, and PRPB, a career path for them to adopt, put into place, so that the officers that would be subsequently promoted would actually have the right training, would have the right mentorship.

We provided that document to Mr. Garffer back in October. That document that we produced was produced with the

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input from DOJ, as well as the Monitor's office. He informed us recently that they're working through this right now, and that they will have it to us very soon in order for us to review and to provide further input, to be implemented.

And just to give you a sense, Your Honor, when those plans are put together in other parts of the United States, such as my home state of Texas, they have something called the leadership command college, which is a nine month process by which they train the individual in conjunction with universities, with leadership schools, so that they can bring the person up to the next level. And so our hope is that they do follow up on this, and that we do have a solid career path, because these are the people that they're going to be promoting five, ten years from now, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So that plan that you were promised to be produced to you soon will be produced by February 10, along with what, the plan to address staffing shortages and staffing allocation, which Mr. Romero has indicated should be done, as far as the issue of supervision and management.

MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In this sense, Ms. Ortiz, you may want to get HR people involved also in addition to Management and Budget and the Fiscal Board.

MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Nodding head up and down.)

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THE COURT: Any further comments on this,
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    Mr. Penagaricano?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, just to -- just to
     emphasize that the Special Master is right, he did submit
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     that, and in this last couple of three months, the
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     Commonwealth, the Bureau has been working and has enhanced
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     that draft submitted.
              THE COURT: Okay. Good.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: And will produce I think a more
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     comprehensive document in February.
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              THE COURT: Great.
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              Okay. So we have one more -- two more issues to
    discuss.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, could I just --
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              THE COURT: Yes. I'm sorry. Mr. Saucedo, anything
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     else on supervision and budget -- I mean and management?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
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              Paragraph 21 is the paragraph that requires a
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     developmental career path. The reason we designed the consent
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     decree to include that was because it's about creating the
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     future leaders of the police force, right?
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              This is the sustainable reform of the Puerto Rico
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     Police, and we knew that besides the promotion process,
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    because an officer can know what -- you know, what you need to
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     study to become a sergeant and a lieutenant, but are there the
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opportunities to advance within this agency, and what can the agency do to promote and facilitate that. You know, sometimes in other jurisdictions it's changing work schedules, so that you can go to school and get a master's degree. Sometimes it's developing partnerships or relationships with law enforcement agencies, having people go to the law enforcement academy. This is all about taking that new recruit who comes in and harnessing that interest to create a career police officer, and showing him or her the path to becoming a leader in the Police Department.

THE COURT: Do you think that should be included in this report?

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.

My understanding is the career path program that is being developed is what DPS and PRPB are working on. And I do want to say, Your Honor, that the promotion process up to the rank of captain, that's based on exams, has actually been exemplary. The Monitor looked and reviewed that process step by step, and it actually is a bright spot. And I want to make sure I commend the Commonwealth on it. The problem is they haven't had the opportunity to promote as many people as they want. The process is one that's been approved, it's tried, and it's worked.

THE COURT: All right. So, again, meet among yourselves, develop this plan, including everything that we've

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discussed today, to be submitted -- you know, develop it by
February 10, and it can be submitted by the end of February.
Is that okay with everyone? Mr. Penagaricano.
         MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. Yes.
         MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Mr. Romero, is that okay with you?
        MR. ROMERO: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Mr. Del Carmen?
         MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. The next topic that we need
to discuss deals with a brand new statute, which is the cadet
program. Mr. Romero?
         MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, briefly, recently the
Governor signed Act 65-2020, which is a bill submitted -- bill
578, and it talked about bringing people as young as 18 years
old into the fold of the PRPB. When we heard about this cadet
program, they were called cadets, we provided PRPB with
various examples of cadet programs across the country.
         Your Honor, I'm a product of the cadet program in the
NYPD when I started. I started as a trainee, and I was
assigned clerical duties. I had no police powers, but I was
working within the department in capacities in different
organiza -- records section, or other locations throughout the
department conducting civilian jobs.
         We provided -- we stressed to the Commonwealth the
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importance to further define the roles of cadets, so, at this point, it doesn't say what a cadet does. It does say the cadet is sworn. In most jurisdictions, the cadets are not sworn. They are civilians. Sworn gives reference to police powers in a sense.

THE COURT: Mr. -- don't stand so close to the microphone, because we're getting some feedback.

MR. ROMERO: Okay. Further, so we're asking PRPB to define the role of cadet and their duties prior to obtaining an associate's degree. We understand, as per the agreement — we have no issue as to the age. We're saying the agreement requires that an individual who is considered for the position of police officer within the PRPB have an associate's degree, which normally takes them approximately two years, or longer.

So what we're saying, we're not in any way questioning the age issue as we're saying that before somebody can do any police-related work, and when I say police-related, sworn police work, doesn't require police officer status, that individual needs to have completed the associate's degree.

So we're ask -- examples include limiting -- so we're asking cadets that they submit a role and responsibility to non-traditional police patrol enforcement functions. We know there are some departments that like to bring cadets in while they're getting their degree. They work a number of hours

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during the course of the month, understanding they're in college getting their educational levels, and performing hours when they're not in school. The hours are increased in the summer time or when they're outside of school. Other departments may elect to bring people in and give them jobs that don't require police power. For instance, traffic control could be providing assistance at a police facility, provide -- even security, as long as it's not requiring police powers.

And so our concern is it's more of an administrative position. We understand the importance of trying to get people as soon as possible into the fold, because if you wait, perhaps they're in college, and beyond that, they may not consider the role of police; but if you get them young enough, expose them to what a police officer does, which is a very challenging, interesting job, I think -- so I credit PRPB with the idea of getting them in at a younger age. It certainly helps.

It helps in the sense that you're bringing them into the fold. They can learn in their capacity, whatever administrative position they're doing, a civilian position, and then be ready with the completion of the education level to then proceed on to the next level of becoming an agent. They can also work with the community. So there's so many things they can do that are police related, but, again, are

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not within the duties or responsibilities of a sworn police officer.

So we recommend -- we look forward to working with PRPB. We provided ten different jurisdictions, including the NYPD, we would work with them to develop a career -- discussed with them, as well as DOJ, developing what -- duties and responsibilities of a cadet. We first would have to know what PRPB intends to do in that capacity, whether it's to give them full-time employment, or whether it is while they're in school. They'd have to explain that part of it, and then we'd develop a plan and look forward to working with them on that.

We propose, for PRPB to demonstrate continued progress towards compliance, within 45 days the PRPB needs to develop a plan regarding the distinct and clear responsibilities and duties of a cadet at the PRPB.

THE COURT: Mr. Penagaricano, there's a statute for this. Do regulations have to be prepared to put the statute in place?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, this Act 65, it's a fairly new act. It's December, 2021.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. PENAGARICANO: So -- and this is a topic also that has been discussed many times last year, but then the Act came into play in December. I think it's -- everybody is in agreement the Act is not -- no disposition of the Act violates

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     the agreement in this case. It just provides tools to the
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     agency to recruit.
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              THE COURT: Well, that's what I mean. You're going
     to need to have some sort of regulation --
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Right.
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              THE COURT: -- that will comply --
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: A plan.
              THE COURT: -- with the agreement.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO:
                                 Right. And as early as two days
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    ago, in one of the meetings that -- many meetings that the
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     parties have had in this case, this was discussed. And we
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     were clear, and everybody was in agreement as well that it's
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     early, and the agency is working hard on a plan, according to
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     the law, that does not violate the agreement. But it is a
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    process that takes time, because you have to talk to
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     universities. It's just many agencies involved, entities.
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              So we are eager to present the plan, but we are
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     nowhere near that. Forty-five days, respectfully, I think
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     it's too short of a period, and we respectfully ask to give an
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     opportunity to the Bureau to really develop a productive
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     recruitment plan within the law of a more longer period of
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     time.
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                          Well, let's put it this way.
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              THE COURT:
     can include something to the effect that you will have the
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     participation of universities, or the FBI Academy, for
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1 example, but does not necessarily have to, at this time, have an agreement with an university or with the Federal Government 2 3 to have officers be trained at the FBI Academy or any other law enforcement academy. 4 I believe that everybody goes to Quantico. Is that 5 correct, Mr. Torres? Everybody is trained at Quantico, all 6 7 the agencies? MR. TORRES-RIOS: We have one in -- FLETC in Glynco, 8 Georgia, for the Department of Homeland Security, the FBI, and 9 the DEA they will go --10 THE COURT: Okay. Speak with Mr. Torres. Maybe he 11 has ideas. 12 So I think what Mr. Romero is requesting is not -- is 13 not a plan that would already include an agreement or 14 agreements with universities, or colleges, or junior colleges, 15 or the Federal Government, but at least a plan that would say, 16 that would indicate that that is something that will be done. 17 MR. PENAGARICANO: Understood, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Saucedo. 19 MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. 20 We were aware last year that this bill was working 21 its way through the legislature, and at that time reserved any 22 2.3 comment on the specifics, because we didn't want to influence that. And we knew that the executive was going to have a 2.4 chance to weigh in and ensure that the bill would not conflict 25

with its obligations in this case. That has been what we have 1 2 seen, that the bill that was signed on its face does not 3 conflict. The only concern that we have is -- and we applaud 4 that the legislature has validated that, to be an officer, you 5 need at least an associate's degree or its equivalent. 6 7 a plus. THE COURT: Is there a grandfather clause, or what 8 about current officers that do not have an associate's degree? 9 MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, my -- the Commonwealth has 10 been including --11 THE COURT: Are they grandfathered in? 12 MR. SAUCEDO: Since the Consent Decree's in place, 13 the Commonwealth has been recruiting candidates with an 14 associate's degree, and that's what we have today. At one 15 point in PRPB's history --16 THE COURT: But there are officers that do not --17 MR. SAUCEDO: There were waivers, yes. That's 18 correct. 19 THE COURT: Okay. That's my question. 20 MR. SAUCEDO: Since the Consent Decree, the 21 Commonwealth has recruited only candidates that have an 22 associate's degree. And the only question we have is the law 2.3 providing a candidate three years to complete the associate's 2.4 degree. And the question is, until they complete the Consent 25

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Decree, they shouldn't -- or, excuse me, the associate's degree, they shouldn't become officers. They can do other things, as Mr. Romero said, and other departments use cadets for other purposes, but what we're talking about -- these are people who need sound judgment. These are people who need to know how to interact with the public and peers in a work environment. They are forced to use force, including deadly force, and they need to be able to justify why they did that.

An associate's degree provides at least some level, that the candidate has some ability to be able to express that. It is true that the Consent Decree does not have a minimum age requirement, and so, in that sense, there's no problem with recruits coming in as cadets at 18. It's when they become sworn officers that we await to see, as part of the plan and regulations that need to be developed, to see whether there is any potential conflict here.

The Commonwealth has pledged to share that plan with us as it works its way through, and we appreciate that commitment.

THE COURT: Well, that's important, because of what you say. I mean, I don't -- you know, some people who are hired as cadets may need -- may finish their associate's degree in less than three years, and some may need more, so does that mean, because the statute says three years, that they're -- they have to be let go?

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MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, my understanding is that that is what the law says, that if you do not reach your associate's degree, as of the date you're recruited as a cadet, that you would be separated. Now, the Commonwealth could confirm that, but that's our reading of the statute.

MR. ROMERO: Right. It says, within two years, show proof of working towards that, and within three years have that.

THE COURT: Mr. Penagaricano, is that -- I mean, the statute says, if a cadet doesn't complete his or her associate's degree in three years, it seems to me that they would have to be separated. And you've spent a whole lot of money on a particular cadet, and then you have to let him go. Is that the way it works?

MR. PENAGARICANO: No. The plan that has been developed, as I was just told by Attorney Vazquez, it does not go in that direction. That will not be what's going to be presented in the plan.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, the bill states after two years enrollment at the PRPB, must show proof of his or her status regarding obtainance of an associate's degree. That's what it says, two years, has to show proof, and by three years, has it. But we'll work with PRPB, and -- obviously to develop the cadet program.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Del Carmen, any comments 1 2 on the cadet program? 3 MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor. I actually teach at the FBI Academy as a guest instructor at Quantico, and I'll 4 be there in two weeks. And I can tell you, as a college 5 professor of 25 years, and someone that teaches at the NA, the 6 7 critical issue I think is, is it reasonable for a human to attain an associate's degree, which typically requires 60 8 hours, 60 academic hours in three years time. And they may, 9 in fact, be able to do it. I would actually say that 10 currently about 50 percent of our college body around the 11 United States, they're able to attain that, but they're 12 working toward it full-time. 13 And so the question really becomes, and I think I'm 14 pretty sure the Commonwealth is going to provide this, is what 15 is the definition of a cadet, and what are the dos and don'ts 16 of that cadet before that individual can attain that 17 bachelor's degree, and how aggressive --18 THE COURT: Associate's degree. 19 MR. DEL CARMEN: I'm sorry. Associate's degree. 20 how aggressive would that person be in attaining those 60 21 academic hours typically of an associate's degree. 22 THE COURT: Because if a person is working as a 2.3 cadet, he would not be taking courses full-time. 2.4 25 MR. DEL CARMEN: That -- and, again, they may have a

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way of doing it, Your Honor, but as an university professor of 25 years, I can tell you I worked full-time and went to school full-time, and it's very difficult to advance beyond 12 academic hours per semester.

And also, Your Honor, just for the record, because I think it's noteworthy to say it, although we have -- you know, my personal opinion is just that, but as an academic that's been studying policing for 25 years, there's an overwhelming amount of findings in the academic literature that correlate not only a degree, but also age with less instances of use of force.

And so, to Mr. Saucedo's point where he was talking about an associate's degree, we have learned that there's a correlation between critical thinking, and less excessive use of force, and more professional endeavors.

In the City of Arlington, Texas, right between Dallas and Fort Worth, where I reside, they have had in place for over 15 years, maybe even 20, a bachelor's degree requirement among officers. And although you still find excessive force instances there, in other words, they're not immune from having them, but there is a lower rate there than other parts of the United States, at the time when those were not required.

So I just wanted the Court to know that, even though obviously we --

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THE COURT: Well, I think that's why the agreement
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     calls for at least an associate's degree.
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              MR. DEL CARMEN: Exactly, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Penagaricano, can you meet
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     with -- all of these things mean that you meet with the
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    Monitor, with Mr. -- or his staff, with Mr. Del Carmen, or his
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     staff, and Mr. Saucedo, to try to come up with something that
     you all agree on. And can you, within the next 45 days,
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     prepare a plan? I'm not saying that you have to go out
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     running to all the universities.
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             MR. PENAGARICANO: Sure.
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              THE COURT: Which university has a criminal justice
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     degree here in Puerto Rico?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: I do not know the answer to that,
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     Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Does anybody? Does anybody? UPR?
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              Yes. Ms. Serrano.
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              MS. SERRANO: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              The Interamerican University of Puerto Rico offers a
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     complete degree in criminal justice, so does the University of
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     Puerto Rico, and there are several other colleges that would
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    be conducive toward a degree -- an associate's degree in
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     criminal justice.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. So there you go.
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    have at least two, maybe more.
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MR. PENAGARICANO: Right.
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              THE COURT: And you may want to get agreements with
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    more than one.
              MR. PENAGARICANO:
                                 Right.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO:
                                 Thank you, Judge.
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              THE COURT: But for now I don't need for you to do
     that. I need for you to say that you will contact or make
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     arrangements or agreements with universities who can assist in
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     getting these cadets, or anybody else in the system, to get
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     their associate degrees. Okay?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. That -- if you want to put it
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     as something, a proposal, or if you want to present a proposed
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     regulation, whichever is easier for you.
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             MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes.
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              THE COURT: By February 10. And I will take a look
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     at it by the end of February, February 28.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: (Nodding head up and down.)
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              THE COURT: Which is a Monday. All right?
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             MR. PENAGARICANO:
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                                 Yes.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
                                 Thank you.
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              All right. Mr. Romero, the last issue that I see in
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    your notes is budget.
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              Pay attention, Ms. Ortiz.
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(Nodding head up and down.) MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: 1 2 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Romero, please. MR. ROMERO: Your Honor, the Commonwealth confirms 3 whether -- we were provided information about the budget as 4 requested by the Court, and we looked at it along with the 5 special master's office and U.S. DOJ. Our comments are brief. 6 7 We believe the Commonwealth should confirm whether unspent funds in fiscal year 2021 and prior years can be used 8 in fiscal year 2022, carried over. We also believe the 9 Commonwealth should subscribe -- describe the process it uses 10 to determine whether expenses are related to reform. 11 Commonwealth should have appropriate procedure in place to 12 ensure that expenses advance the reform process. 13 And, lastly, the Commonwealth should explain why a 14 significant amount of funds are unspent each year. We believe 15 if 20 million dollars is allocated, it should be spent, 16 because there are a number of needs. You indicated radios and 17 other issues. These are legitimate expenditures. And we 18 think that, in any given year, the 20 million dollars should 19 be spent, and if it's not for whatever reason, it should be 20 carried over, because there are a number of expenses PRPB is 21 going to need as it relates to the reform. 22 2.3 Those are our comments, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Penagaricano, I would

hope that you agree that any funds that are not spent during a

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particular fiscal year can and should be carried over to the
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     next fiscal year. So is that something that would help?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor, and I think in
     some instances, it does. But if I may comment briefly?
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: I heard the comments to the budget
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     report submitted. We are hearing them for the first time. No
     problem. I know when we submitted them originally on December
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     17, the Court ordered the parties to let the Commonwealth know
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     their comments, so we could work on them, provide answers, dig
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     into it, and we will. We took note of the three comments, and
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     we will, but today's the first time we hear them.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
                                 Sure.
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                                 Thank you.
              MR. PENAGARICANO:
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              THE COURT: All right. So does -- I have heard, or
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     the Monitor has indicated to me, that for fiscal years 2019,
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     2020, and 2021, over 12 million dollars remain unspent. Am I
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     correct?
              Total?
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              MR. ROMERO: That's what we understand is correct,
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    Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry --
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              MR. DEL CARMEN: May I address the --
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              THE COURT:
                          Thank you, Mr. Del Carmen.
              MR. DEL CARMEN: So, Your Honor, I want to remind the
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     Court that in December, or soon before that, the Court asked
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the special master's office to review the documents that were submitted by the Commonwealth related to budget expenditures in conjunction with U.S. DOJ and the Federal Monitor. So as the Commonwealth just noted, they submitted the budget items, and U.S. DOJ provided their comments, their feedback, and the Federal Monitor provided their feedback, and we also provided some input.

Collectively, what we found is that there is a pattern for the past three years, in 2019, 2020, and 2021 of unspent funding. In fact, if you add it up and you do the math, it's a little bit over 12 million dollars. In addition to that, just recently, we went back to some of the transcripts related to the court, and on 8-20-18, in that particular hearing that took place, Judge Gelpi noted that there were almost 20 million dollars that had not been spent in a five-year period.

In addition to that, we really have questions about some of the expenditures, and some of the items that were actually provided on the actual budget line were not clear. I want to be careful in noting that we're not accusing or raising any innuendoes that would suggest anything but the appropriate expenditure of these funds. But I do want to say that we found collectively, again, this is not just my office, but U.S. DOJ, special master's office, as well as the monitor's office, we found more questions than answers, Your

Honor.

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And one final note that I wanted to make you aware is that we did not see, and I think Counsel Saucedo may provide some additional comments here, but we did not see the budget or the expenditures for '18. I think the counsel had communicated, the Commonwealth, that they were trying to find those items, but -- you know, relevant to the budget, but they were not given to us at the time that this was submitted. So I just wanted to inform the Court of that, and take that full consideration, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Saucedo. Wait a minute,
Mr. -- you'll get another turn.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you.

MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.

The United States did share its comments with the Commonwealth at a biweekly meeting on Tuesday. We did indicate that there was a significant amount of unspent funds during this three-year period, but, Your Honor, if I may, I was involved in this case, I have negotiated the Consent Decree, and was with two administrations, and this was in 2012, and it was unclear to us at that time what funds would be available for the Commonwealth to use to reform the Police Bureau. The bottom had not hit at that point in 2012.

And so, Judge Gelpi asked us if all we have are fumes to get this going. Like, what are we going to use to pay for

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reform. And the only thing available at that point were equitable sharing funds. These are funds the Commonwealth gets from the Federal Government when they assist or support in confiscating property. However, the Commonwealth did pledge 20 million dollars every year towards reform, and the importance of that is monumental in this case, because for so long, PRPB had only, through its operating budget, been able to pay for payroll. There was very little left over to address growing and modernizing.

So, in many ways, this 20 million dollars that was pledged by the Commonwealth was a way to reinvest back for all the time that those investments were not made. So it's of vital importance, and we appreciate that every single year since this case was entered in 2013, the Consent Decree, the Commonwealth has allocated 20 million dollars.

The problem, as Dr. Del Carmen mentioned, in 2018 -is we discovered that a large portion of that funding had gone
unspent, and it went to the General Fund. It was not
available for use anymore. That's why Judge Gelpi directed
the Commonwealth to do monthly reporting, so we can avoid the
situation where, when we lack critical equipment, that we
don't have -- you know, in the case of 2019, 2.8 million
dollars going back; 2020, it was 4.2; and in 2021, that's 5.3
million dollars lost.

And so we appreciate the Court's Order. The

Commonwealth has committed to providing monthly reports on 1 2 this, and I think going forward, with more eyes on this, it's 3 helpful. THE COURT: They've already provided the first 4 report. 5 MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor. The Commonwealth has 6 7 filed its first report for December of 2021 on that, but I just want to emphasize how important it is -- and it's not 8 just 20 million dollars. The Commonwealth has received other 9 funding for PRPB for capital expenditures and for other human 10 resources needs related to the agreement, so all of that 11 should be included as part of future monthly reports, not just 12 the 20 million dollars. That's a positive step, but there are 13 other allocated, earmarked funds that should be going to 14 reform that should be part of the Commonwealth's monthly 15 report. 16 THE COURT: Is that in addition to the ones that were 17 not spent in previous years? 18 MR. SAUCEDO: This is in addition to those that were 19 unspent, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. How much -- how much are you 21 talking about? 22 MR. SAUCEDO: Well, I know that, for example, in 2.3 2020, I think the Commonwealth received an extra infusion of 2.4 11 million dollars for technology, so those special 25

allocations should be included as part of the 20 million 1 2 dollars that's infused for reform. THE COURT: Mr. Penagaricano, please. 3 MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you, Your Honor. Your 4 Honor, just a few things. First, Counsel Saucedo is right. 5 He did share that comment of unspent funds this past week 6 after the report was submitted. However, we never heard other 7 comments from the Monitor or the Special Master before today, 8 and we will address them after today, after speaking with the 9 entire team. 10 And regarding budget, the entire team goes beyond the 11 reform office, because it's the budget office of the police, 12 the entire Police Bureau, and not only devoted to the reform 13 process. So it's a larger conversation. 14 THE COURT: Is the 20 million dollars that have 15 been -- that you indicated will be for the reform, is that 16 separate from the overall budget of the Bureau? 17 MR. PENAGARICANO: We believe it is, yes. 18 THE COURT: All right. Good. Go ahead. 19 20

MR. PENAGARICANO: So, Your Honor, you ordered on November 15 to submit the monthly reports dating back to 2018. We -- and ordered the other parties to provide comments to us, questions, recommendations, and we welcome all of them. Now, on December 17th, we submitted whatever we were able to collect up to December 17, which was the vast majority of the

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reports, but we were unable to locate by then, by December 17, we weren't able to locate the 2018 reports, which Dr. Del Carmen mentioned a few minutes ago. Very recently we did locate those reports, and we will submit them very shortly. The entire fiscal year 2018, and some other reports of fiscal year 2019 that were also missing in our December 17 filing, we will also submit them.

And it is completely understandable if plaintiff has questions about it, and the Special Master, and the Monitor.

And just as directed by the Court, I think, because this is so recent, I think we should afford a process whereby they can formulate whatever comments, or initiate a process of them letting us know their comments, and we can address them with our entire team, because it is a complex issue that goes beyond Captain Figueroa's team. It goes beyond his team. It goes to the budget office of the entire Police Department.

So we would welcome that process, because certainly we're not going to have answers to other questions today. The numbers that Counsel Saucedo provided of unspent funds, very respectfully, I'm not sure those are correct figures of unspent funds, but at the same time, we have to admit, Your Honor, that we cannot tell you right now an exact figure of unspent funds, precisely because it's part of a larger conversation. And we're not -- we don't have that information

right now.

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So we welcome the process to try to get to the bottom of it, and -- together with all the parties, and try to get the answers in the process, and try to get all those numbers straight, so the 20 million dollars are, as they were intended to, properly spent in the development of the reform process.

THE COURT: All right. So --

MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, just --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SAUCEDO: The way we figured out the unspent funds is from the information submitted by the Commonwealth, which was you take the 20 million dollars, those funds that were paid out, and those funds that were obligated, and we subtracted those from the 20 million dollars, which their data, their tables showed were unobligated at the end of the fiscal year.

I want to be clear, Your Honor, that the United States is not -- was not in a position to know whether a certain fund, a certain expenditure, whether the Commonwealth got what it paid for, whether it was related to reform. I agree with Counsel Penagaricano that that should be part of the ongoing monitoring. The Monitor and the United States, the parties will have access to that information on an ongoing basis. It's important for Mr. Cragg, Ms. Serrano, the experts that are looking at particular areas of the Consent Decree to

know that specific purchases are being made to advance reform, purchase equipment. It's important for the monitoring team to be aware of that.

So we anticipate it's really an ongoing discussion, if there's a question about a particular expense, that we're getting these monthly reports to be able to have that dialogue and that back and forth.

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.

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THE COURT: So, as I see it, there are two issues here. One is reports to be provided by the Bureau, of which they've already provided the first report. The other issue is what to do with these unspent funds. And my -- I think that those unspent funds, if they were what -- when they're -- let me ask Mr. Penagaricano, if they're not used, where do they go?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ PENAGARICANO: As we understand, unused funds go back to the Treasury.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PENAGARICANO: To the General Fund account.

THE COURT: Well, I think you should do everything possible to get them back, because, you know, all through this morning, all I've heard is the need for funds. So what I -- I don't know, and Mr. Saucedo has indicated an amount. You say you don't know what the amount is. I think you should meet, try to come up with an amount.

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Let's just start with fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021. Mr. Saucedo says it's over 12 million dollars. It may be more. It may be less. I don't know. But I'd like to have an amount, so I can issue an order to the Commonwealth saying that those funds that were unspent during those fiscal years be returned to the Bureau for use in the reform.

Whether all of them would be used in this current fiscal year, or spread out between this fiscal year and future fiscal years, I don't know, but I think you need that money.

And I think the reason for these future reports is to make sure that the 20 million dollars are spent.

Now, Mr. Saucedo also mentioned some other monies that are available, and I would like to know the amount of that money, and where it comes from, because that's another — that's more money that you can use for reform. I think he mentioned 11 million dollars for IT, and from what I hear from Captain Figueroa, he would love to have 11 million dollars for IT.

So when can you -- you know, can you meet and determine how much unspent funds were -- how much funds were not spent during those three fiscal years, 2019, 2020, and 2021; how much other monies are available for you; and let me know by the end of the month? Can you do that? Because what I want to do is to get that money back to you.

MR. PENAGARICANO: (Nodding head up and down.)

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THE COURT: Can that be done, Mr. Penagaricano?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes, Your Honor. We will meet
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     with the appropriate --
              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: -- entities within the agency.
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              THE COURT: I don't know what the -- how to go about
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         I mean, maybe your people at OMB can tell you, because
     that's -- well, it's money that was yours, and if they were --
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     if someone else is using it for something else, that's too
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    bad, really. It's your money, and you should have it back.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Perhaps, Your Honor, can we be
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    afforded a period of 30 days?
              THE COURT: Okay. Sure. Let's do it again, by
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     February 10, just like the other one, okay?
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Is that okay, Mr. Saucedo?
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Del Carmen?
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              MR. DEL CARMEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Romero?
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             MR. ROMERO: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. And we'll move from there,
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     and when you have all that money, then you can start making
     your future filings, including that money and what you -- what
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     you agree should be -- on which it would be spent.
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So that's all I have. Is there anything else that you would like to bring to the attention of the Court? Mr. Penagaricano? MR. PENAGARICANO: Not on our end, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Saucedo? MR. SAUCEDO: Your Honor, we did have one issue we wanted to bring to the Court's attention, and that is that under the agreement, the Commonwealth and PRPB is supposed to participate in the FBI's National Incident Based --THE COURT: Oh, NIBRS. MR. SAUCEDO: -- Reporting System. Yes, Your Honor. So that the law enforcement agencies submit crime information to the FBI, and it needs to be submitted in a uniform way, so that the FBI can crunch and analyze that data, and be able to compare and be able to analyze crime trends around the country The FBI has updated that system, the NIBRS. It's over time. refers to as NIBRS, National Incident Based Reporting System. That is the new way of reporting crime, and it's contemporary.

The old way of reporting crime was that there was a -- the highest offense rule, that only one -- if there were multiple crimes in an incident, that only the highest, the more serious one would be reported. Now all of the other crimes that are part of an incident get reported. There's a lot more data.

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THE COURT: So if there's a carjacking with a murder, you report both.

MR. SAUCEDO: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Not just the murder.

MR. SAUCEDO: That's correct, Your Honor. There is a reason that it's taken time for the FBI to implement and roll this out to all participating law enforcement agencies. The Commonwealth agreed to participate and to submit data to the FBI in a NIBRS-compliant manner, as part of this case. The problem we learned about, Your Honor, is that the FBI needs to certify that PRPB has the controls in place to be able to report data the way that it needs to be reported. And our understanding was that if the Commonwealth was not certified by the end of 2021, that they would not be able to make the submission, the first submission by March of 2022. So in the next couple of months. And that could set PRPB back for an entire year.

So we wanted to bring this to the Court's attention, because the FBI has done a lot to train PRPB, but PRPB needs to carry the weight to train its officers on the new way of reporting crime. And the community needs to be prepared about how crime will be reported. People might see that what used to be, you know, ten murders, you know, or whatever the number of offenses were, multiplies. It's not that the level of crime has risen. It's just the way of counting and reporting

crimes has changed.

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So there's a lot of work that needs to be done to share this with the community, to partner with them to know it's coming. Researchers rely on this information. Budget people rely on this information. Agencies rely on it to figure out what resources they need. So we are concerned that the Commonwealth may not be certified in time to make its first compliance submission to the FBI, and wanted to bring this to the Court's attention. I know that the PRPB has been working on it, but that window has just, over time, over years since we entered into this agreement, has been closing.

THE COURT: What you're saying is they won't be able to do it by Monday --

MR. SAUCEDO: That's correct, Your Honor. Our understanding is they will not be certified in time to make the first submission this year.

THE COURT: So when will you be able to do it, Mr. Penagaricano?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Your Honor, as Mr. Saucedo pointed out, it's a work in progress. And there was a manual submitted to the parties, approved, but it has to be amended after FBI validation. And it's in the process of being resubmitted with the amendments. So as to a time frame, I'll ask the Court to allow me to ask Captain Figueroa. He'll have a better idea of when that can be --

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THE COURT: Okay. Captain Figueroa, please.

CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Yes. With regard to the process, next Tuesday I have a meeting with technology, which is the final validation of the incident report that is already — that has already been submitted to test it with the FBI, certification under the FBI. And it's as a result of the findings made by the FBI we are making corrections, and we are expecting to submit it by this Tuesday. When we finish it on Tuesday, we will submit it again to the FBI, and that may take approximately a month. Until — once the changes are approved, it would be to update the technology system, to be able to update it and put all the updated information.

The manual was approved by the parties. However, because of these changes, we will send them with the additional changes to have it finally approved, and to also begin with the training. And that will, as Mr. Saucedo very well stated, entail orientation to the community as to what the processes entail. That would be all.

THE COURT: So you mentioned that it would be submitted to whom?

enough error that it should be less than four percent, so in terms of what we were submitting, it depended on what the controlled substances would be, whether it's grams or pound. So that's what we have been correcting lately, for them to

1 finally approve it. 2 THE COURT: Before you submit it to the FBI, will you 3 have to submit it to the Monitor? CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: That was already 4 submitted to the Monitor, so these are things that the FBI 5 requires. I understand that this has all been already 6 7 included in the manual. The processes can run parallel. THE COURT: So when would you finally submit this, 8 submit it to the FBI? No. When? When? 9 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: We expect that if we are 10 done with it on Tuesday, and the -- in the following week, 11 this week or the following week we'll be submitting it to the 12 FBI completely. 13 THE COURT: Would that be for their comments from the 14 FBI? 15 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: What the FBI does is it's 16 a system that we submit it and it validates it to make sure 17 that it complies with what they require. 18 THE COURT: All right. So what I would like you to 19 do, Captain Figueroa, is when you submit it directly to the 20 FBI, please give a copy to Mr. Romero and Mr. -- and Mr. Del 21 Carmen and Mr. Saucedo. And when you get whatever comments 22 2.3 you may receive from the FBI, submit it to them, also. Can 2.4 you do that? 25 CAPTAIN FIGUEROA-ORTOLAZA: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Anything else?

MR. SAUCEDO: No, Your Honor. The United States, we don't have any other issues.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I mean, we've been at it for three hours. What I'm going to ask my courtroom deputy clerk is that once he prepares the minutes, before they're filed, I will have them -- I will have him provide them to you, Mr. Saucedo, Mr. Del Carmen, Mr. Romero, Mr. Cragg, Mr. Penagaricano, Mr. -- and you can discuss it with Captain Figueroa, Mr. Torres, and commissioner -- Secretary Torres, and Commissioner Lopez to make sure that everything that you understood was discussed today is in the minutes. I want these minutes to be as complete as possible. Okay?

MR. PENAGARICANO: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. One last thing. We've been talking about budget and money. If anybody remembers the Morales Feliciano case, the last judge who had it, was in charge of that case was Judge Barbadoro from New Hampshire, who was assigned by the First Circuit to wrap up the case. Before then, Judge Perez-Gimenez had the case. And I can't remember who had it before Judge Perez-Gimenez. But the way that -- at least I know that the way Judge Perez-Gimenez handled things that were not done was to impose fines, and, to me, it didn't work. It didn't work.

And I'm -- what I gather from all of you, from you,

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Mr. Penagaricano, from Captain Figueroa, from Secretary

Torres, from Commissioner Lopez, from Mr. Saucedo, from

Mr. Romero, from Mr. Del Carmen is that everybody is on board

to get this thing done. And I don't -- I don't foresee any

problem in the future, except perhaps, except perhaps with

other agencies of the government, which may put road blocks in

your way. I want to know about that, because although OMB and

FOMB have the power of the purse, I have contempt power, so

you better tell them that I don't mince any words.

There's an old joke that when Sigmund Freud died and went to heaven, St. Peter told him that they were glad to receive him in heaven. And St. Peter -- and Sigmund Freud was taken aback. He said, you need a psychiatrist in heaven?

What for? And St. Peter says, it's him. It's the Lord. He says, what's wrong with the Lord? He thinks he's a Federal District Judge.

So with that, I'll leave you, and thank you very much for coming. And, you know what, I will want to see you often. Not too often, but often.

And, Ms. Ortiz, please tell the people from OMB, from FOMB, from the General Services Administration, and from the Human Resources Agency, which has that long name, that I may want them here in court.

MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So they can hear what's going on.

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MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Nodding head up and down.)
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              THE COURT: Because the Bureau needs help in getting
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     these things done.
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Nodding head up and down.)
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              THE COURT: All right.
              MS. ORTIZ-RIVERA: (Nodding head up and down.)
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              THE COURT: Anything else?
              (No response.)
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              THE COURT: Thank you very much.
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              MR. PENAGARICANO: Thank you.
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              MR. SAUCEDO: Thank you.
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.
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              THE COURT: And, Mr. Torres, Captain Figueroa,
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     Commissioner Lopez, remember what we talked about at side bar.
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     Get that done.
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              All right. Thank you. You're excused.
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              (At 12:34 PM, proceedings concluded.)
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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
 1
     DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO)
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 3
          I certify that this transcript consisting of 114 pages is
 4
     a true and accurate transcription to the best of my ability of
 5
 6
     the proceedings in this case before the Honorable United
 7
     States District Court Judge Francisco A. Besosa on January 14,
     2022.
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     S/ Amy Walker
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     Amy Walker, CSR 3799
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     Official Court Reporter
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